

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 15th April 1911.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 38.	1,000
2	"Bangaratna"	Ranghat ...	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 49.	800
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri ...	Do.	Bibhuti Bhusan Paitandi, Mukhtear	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do. ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti Brahmin, age 37.	800
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha	900 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43	850
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	400
13	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto ...	Monthly	.....	.....
14	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.	1,500
15	"Hitavadi"	Ditto ...	Do.	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	30,000
16	"Hindusthan"	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
17	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat ...	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	800
18	"Jasohar"	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
19	"Kalyani"	Magura ...	Do.	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
20	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna ...	Do.	.....	.....
21	"Manbhum"	Purulia ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
22	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
23	"Muhammadi"	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
24	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
25	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
26	"Navak"	Ditto ...	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37...	3,000
27	"Nihar"	Contai ...	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 50	300
28	"Pallivarta"	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36	400
29	"Pallivasi"	Kalna ...	Do.	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	800
30	"Prachar"	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....
31	"Prasun"	Katwa ...	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.	500
32	"Pratihar"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
33	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia ...	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
34	"Ratnakar"	Asansol ...	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mitra, Kayastha, age 62.	500
35	"Samaj"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	.....
36	"Samay"	Ditto ...	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.	300
37	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	50
38	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
39	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
40	"Surbarnatanik"	Do. ...	Do.	.....	.....
41	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
HINDI.					
42	"Bharat Mitra"	Ditto ...	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	3,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—concl'd.					
43	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30, ...	600
44	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36 ...	1,000
45	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Do. ...	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,000
46	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31 ...	6,000
47	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rao Parandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28. ...	3,000
48	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	S. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 35 ...	600
49	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40 ...	300
50	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpa ...	200
51	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do. ...	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35. ...	250
52	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do. ...	Pandit Jaganand ...	142
53	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lala Bhagwan Din ...	Not known.
54	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly ...		
PERSIAN.					
55	"Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin." ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59 ...	1,000
URDU.					
56	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Syed Hussain, Muhammadan, age 36... ...	280
57	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Quazi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36. ...	400
58	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40. ...	350
URIYA.					
59	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly ...	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41 ...	700
60	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do. ...	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32 ...	...
61	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	Do. ...	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Ohasa, age 35. ...	...
62	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do. ...	Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 53. ...	600
63	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 43 ...	600
64	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 16 ...	1,000
65	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Moni Lal Moherana, Karmokar, ...	600

Additi

No. Name

1 "Daily
2 "Hind
3 "The
4 "Mithi

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	Defunct.
2	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipur	Weekly
3	"The Business Man"	Calcutta ...	Monthly
4	"Mithila Mihir"	Durbhanga	Weekly

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

An article is contributed in the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April by a Persian lover of the honour

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
April 3rd, 1911.

An address to the Persians. of his country who addresses his countrymen in the following words:—The indignities and scoffings of the Russians on your faith, law and nationality have now reached to such a point that no man having feelings can bear them any longer. What can be more insulting than this that the Russians in your country—even sitting in your houses speak lightly of your religious leaders, scoff at and hate your ministers! They set up wicked people to kill the well-wishers and great men of your country and give shelter to murderers like those of late Samid-ud-dowla. Attempt was made upon the life of Matamid-Khaqan, Governor of Ispahan, and the ruffians were given shelter in the Russian Consulate. They mean to send Rahim Khan, wicked as he is, to Azerbaijan for creating disturbances. They are exciting Dorab Mirza for doing mischief. They have killed Ali Khan, Amir of Tooman. They have ransacked the holy house of the Mojtabid of Tabriz on the pretext of a search for a runaway robber. They object to our selling the Royal jewels for State purposes. They were putting hindrances and obstacles in the way of our incurring foreign loans; etc., etc. "O dead nation! O paralysed Persians! O lifeless beings! How long will you endure all this! We do not expect you to become like the people of Japan or Transvaal, but we wish you to show at least the spirit of the Mad Mullah of Somali and the people of Morocco."

2. Referring to the movements of the ex-Shah and his adherents towards

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
April 3rd, 1911.

Movements of the ex-Shah. Odessa published in its previous issues, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April says that a message was sent to Muhammad Ali from the Russian Embassy through his assistant that he should return to Russia otherwise he would not get any allowance for living in France. So Muhammad Ali had to return though reluctantly towards Russia but he halted at Vienna giving himself out as sick. As he could not go towards Odessa, he is now staying at Mirran, a lovely place in Itrish, under the pretext of being under medical treatment.

A correspondent of *Sekul*, a Teheran paper, writes to the above paper that one Mansur-ul-Mulk collects information from his friends in Persia for communication to Muhammad Ali and conveys messages of Muhammad Ali to the chiefs of the tribes and Persian officials. He also writes that Muhammad Ali had many interviews at Yunis (?) with Zil-us-Sultan and Sadud-doula who were probably made aware of the information received through Mansur-ul-Mulk.

It also appears that Sad-ud-dowla often pays visit to Muhammad Ali and it is not improbable that he has gone to see him at Mirran also. The same writer says that there is a party in favour of despotic government in Teheran, which is ever intriguing and has been joined by Hashmut-ullah and Nasir-us-Saltana.

From the same source it also appears that Muhammad Ali has given out at Yunis (?) that he has a supporter at Astrabad who would at once join him with his horses on his arrival in Persia. At Teheran it is commonly believed that this man is Aman-ullah Mirza. This very man was going to be appointed Governor of Astrabad by the Minister for the Internal Affairs! It is unfortunate the Government should have taken no steps to collect information in this matter. But one should expect nothing better from the present Cabinet. The former revolutionary Cabinet did nothing but bring about the fall of Sattar Khan. This state of things will continue for ever in Persia on account of the ungratefulness of the people.

3. Referring to the necessity of maintaining friendly relations with the

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
April 3rd, 1911.

Permanency of our friendship with the neighbours.

neighbours, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April says that the Persians should inquire into the cause of the hardships and troubles which they had at the hands of their neighbours in the past three or four years and that of the present feeling of sympathy and friendship expressed by them.

Though some people think that as the enmity of the neighbours was due to the weakness of Persia and their present sympathy and friendship are due equally to the strength which Persia has lately acquired by the arrival of the present regent and unity among the people or to the Potsdam interview and fears which the neighbours now entertain from the general awakening of the Persians, yet it is an admitted fact that friendship and enmity in the political world depends upon the consideration of gain and loss of the parties concerned. The European Powers had no particular enmity with the former Cabinet nor have they any special liking for the present one. Self-interest alone dictates their attitude. Of the Potsdam interview, unity and religious outbreaks cannot come to Persia's help at its bidding.

It is, therefore, for the liberal Cabinet now, if they desire that the friendly relations with the neighbours should continue, to handle the present state of affairs in such a manner that the neighbours may find that Persia's friendship is more beneficial to their interest than enmity. If Persia will command a sufficient strength for its defence no greedy Power will find it to its benefit to incur its enmity. If the Cabinet is desirous of permanent peace and friendship with the neighbours, social progress in the country, observance of law in all parts of the territory, opening of railway lines and excavation of rich mines, it should organize its administrative machine of the country properly otherwise none of the above objects will be attained.

The nation also, giving up luxury, should help in forming a standing army of one hundred thousand men (excluding volunteers) all trained and equipped according to the up-to-date methods, otherwise all attempts towards progress would be in vain.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 3rd, 1911.

4. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April publishes a Fatwa (religious question) asked for by one Maulvi Nazir Hasan-ul-Husaini of Maulvi

"A Fatwa."

Habbat-ud-din Al Husainee that whether it is the duty of the Indian Shias in general and their leaders and the learned in particular to help the people of Persia, its constitutional Government and the Parliament by every means in their power, for such help would amount to help the Moslem faith and the Shia community of Persia or other followers of Islam throughout the world comprising three thousand million souls.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 3rd, 1911.

5. Referring to the proposal of Arbitration Courts which is yet an unaccomplished fact on account of the objection of some of the European Powers, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April says that the question having gained force since the Potsdam interview is now being supported by some of the groups of Powers, viz., America, England and France; America, England, France and Japan; England, America and Japan, etc. etc. The German Minister having invited a Peace Conference at Hague has elicited praise from both the friendly and the hostile papers. The question is therefore likely to be solved sooner or later and Arbitration Courts to be constituted to decide all international disputes. The only hitch is due to the question of the Persian Gulf which is of great international importance just now, but it is sure to be decided either peacefully or after a war.

The arbitration question the object of which is to maintain the *status quo* of the different Powers is sure to gain in importance as time goes on. The European Powers who are now at the zenith of their ascendancy observing a sort of awakening among the Asiatics are anxious to find an early opportunity to come to some arrangement which will put a stop to any hostility among themselves and which is then likely to check the growth of the Eastern Powers and maintain the European ascendancy. Leaving the case of other Eastern Powers we ask, "Will Persia be allowed to join the convention or not? If she is excluded her rights are sure to be trampled upon, but if she is considered eligible to join it the question is what would be the standard and limit of administrative powers and strength for such eligibility? As in politics actions are taken upon some expected future events, and as the present question is a settled problem already, the time for the solution of which cannot be foretold at present we beg to draw the attention of our countrymen to the importance of providing themselves against the emergency of taking part in this convention. The Persians should, before it is too late, fix a standard

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of their administrative and military strength and try to attain it so that in taking part in the convention they may not be losers.

At present when the Liberals have adopted a policy of moderation in their dealings with the neighbours, if they don't attend to the organization of their power they will not only lose the friendship of the neighbours, but will also cause a change in the present form of the Government.

If the Cabinet attends to the organization of its powers the country will maintain her sovereign powers, but if it neglects the opportunity offered to her by the present, temporary peace and does not increase its strength it will go down in History with a slur on itself. At present when the Cabinet enjoys a substantial majority the Ministers, acting honestly, can very easily muster an army of one hundred thousand men for Persia.

Both external and internal circumstances being in favour of the organization of strength of the country the Cabinet should not let go the opportunity, otherwise the feeling of love and respect which the powerful majority has for them will be changed into that of distrust and hatred.

6. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of 3rd April reproduces an article from *Naw-Bahar*, a paper issued from

Boycott of Russian goods.

Meshed which exhorts the Persians to boycott

Russian goods as the policy of interference adopted by Russia is ever a source of troubles to the Persians and proves an impediment to the progress of the country. It is therefore but natural for the Persians to pay the intruders in their own coin by boycotting their goods. It is a known fact that Majaristan and Turkey buy all they want from Germany, Afghanistan from England, and Persia and China from Russia (though we think China has got no particular liking for Russian goods, her exports being in no way less than her imports). But Persia gets everything from Russia which exports almost all her manufactures to that country. So if Persia firmly resolves to boycott Russian goods she is sure to succeed and recover her sovereign power.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
April 3rd, 1911.

7. The necessity for the English to send their own troops to check gun-running in the Persian Gulf on the pretext of

English troops in the ports of
Mekran.

Persia's incompetency is, says the *Nama-i-Muqaddas*

Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the 3rd April, the result of the neglect of the former ministers of internal dissensions and disunion and of their ignorance of the geography and extent of their own territory. Had the ministers been careful to acquaint themselves with the state of affairs in and about Kirman and Baluchistan and listened to the advice of their national papers the coast of Makran would not have become the halting place of the foreign troops. The new ministers, it is requested, will arrange to check the Kachak arms traffic and thus relieve the foreign troops of their task, otherwise Russia will find a good pretext for keeping her troops in Azerbaijan.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
April 3rd, 1911.

8. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April

Feeling of one of the low class
people of Persia against Russians.

publishes an article subscribed by a correspondent

from Teheran which says that the Persian hatred for the English and the Russians both at the centre and in the provinces has reached its climax. If one is to raise the standard of war against the Russians and the English, one-fourth of the Persians are likely to join at once. The paper illustrates its statement by quoting the story of the Persian stove-kindler who made it very uncomfortable for the invited guests on the ground that they were foreigners, wanted to make them prisoners, etc.

There is a general feeling of hatred for the English and the Russians, while that of love and friendship for the Turks and the Germans throughout Persia. If the English and the Russians therefore do not change their policy the Persians will ere long do something which would surprise the whole world.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
April 3rd, 1911.

9. Referring to the apprehended war between China and Russia which

The European versus the Asiatic
powers.

has been averted only by the former's yielding to accept every condition made by the latter, the

Hitwarta [Calcutta] of the 6th April remarks—
"There is no knowing when this oppression of the Asiatic Powers by the Powers of Europe will come to an end."

HITWARTA.
April 6th, 1911.

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1911.

10. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th April says :—

Anti-Asiatic laws in South Africa.

laws in South Africa. All India should again set up a strong agitation against them. Mr. Gandhi and other Indians are fighting for the honour of India and we should all help them.

BHARAT MITRA,
April 8th, 1911.

11. From Mr. Gandhi's telegram to Mr. Ghokale it appears to the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 8th April that there is no

Indians in South Africa.

hope for the redress of the grievances under which the Indians in South Africa have been labouring.

The paper apprehends that if the (Colonial) Government breaks its promise given thrice and enforces race distinction, the agitation will ever continue. It trusts that the Governments of India as well as the United Kingdom will do their duty in this matter before it is too late.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

PURULIA DARPAN,
April 3rd, 1911.

12. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 3rd April says that for about a

"A terrible affair at Raghunathpur (Purulia); incendiarism by day and night."

fortnight Raghunathpur was the scene of incendiarism by day and night. At any time, whether in the morning, midday, afternoon or night, some one or other's house was seen to be on fire. Fire was set even to houses situated near the cutchery or the thana in broad daylight. This was no doubt due to the incompetence and neglect of duty on the part of the police officers. If the police were careful the residents of Raghunathpur would not have suffered such loss. The paper is glad that Mr. Simpson, the just and dutiful Superintendent of Police of Manbhum, has directed his attention to the matter, and it hopes that as a result of his sound decision the police of Raghunathpur will be reformed.

NAYAK,
April, 5th 1911.

13. Referring to cases of highway robbery in Calcutta, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th April says:—

Highway robberies in Calcutta.

It is a wonder that such cases should occur in spite of the innumerable police guards stationed throughout the city and the constant traffic of Calcutta roads. Are Calcutta roads to be no longer safe for people? The police know all about the *budmashes* in the city. Cannot section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code be applied to them? We see no harm in adopting this course.

NAYAK,
April 6th, 1911.

14. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th April has the following:—

KHAGENDRA'S LETTER.

"Khagendra's letter": a complaint against the police.

(Sriman Khagendra has left this letter in our office. If all that is said in it is true, an enquiry ought to be instituted into the matter. A man can be maddened by constant pestering. If the police become intent on driving people mad by pestering them, their madness will assume a very serious aspect. When Government has shown mercy to the boys, it ought to take steps to see that they are not maddened. We earnestly pray that the Lieutenant-Governor may do the needful in the matter.—EDITOR, *Nayak*).

The letter:—

I was going to Baidyanath. On the way I got down at the Burdwan Station. Subsequently, as I was passing near the *kothi* of the Deputy Superintendent, he, seeing me dressed like a *sanyasi*, called me by sending his orderly. On my going to him he said that if I could give him any information about the murder of a police-servant in Calcutta he would give me a high post in the police service. I told him that the murdered policeman had merely been an acquaintance of mine, and that I knew nothing as to who had murdered him. He next asked me about many anarchists, and I said that I knew nothing

about them. He then sent me with his orderly to the Sadar Police Station of Burdwan where the daroga put me in *hajat*. Next morning that is, on the morning of Monday, the Deputy Superintendent came to the police-station, and had my deposition taken down in his presence. I asked him why I had been arrested. He told me that I had been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Sris Chandra. On the same day I was produced before the Magistrate of Burdwan and sent to *hajat*. I was kept at Burdwan for three days and then sent to Calcutta. After my arrival at Calcutta a photo was taken of me and a detective Inspector told me that they had secured complete evidence against me, but that if I told them the truth they would release me. I said that I knew nothing. On this the hat-coated fat Babu ordered me to be tied. Afterwards I was taken to the *hajat* room. Here, besides a sergeant guard outside the room, a policeman used to be always by my side and watch me. After eight days I was produced before the Police Commissioner, who held a long consultation with the Deputy Police Commissioner and then ordered me to be sent back to Burdwan the next day. A short while after I was again taken to the Deputy Police Commissioner. He asked me whether Mokshada Charan Samadhyayi had been known to me when I had been at Kashi, and what Mokshada had been doing there at that time. I was also asked to tell him the names of the persons I knew at Kashi. I named a few persons. I was then asked whether Tara Nath Roy Chaudhuri had been known to me when he had lived at Benares and whether Barindra had been known to me when I had lived at Baidyanath. I was next asked about Arabinda Ghosh, Syama Sundar Chakravarti, Prabhas De, Lalbehari Sen and others of Calcutta as to whether I knew anything relating to them and whether I knew them. I said that I had no acquaintance with Arabinda Ghosh and Syamasunder Babu, but had seen them delivering speeches in *Swadeshi* meetings. The Deputy Commissioner of Police said that I knew many things which I was hiding from him. I said:—Saheb, three years ago I was in Maulvi Leakat Hossain's procession party, but now I have given up all that; I am not afraid of death or jail; you think that I am not revealing anything for fear of them; if a declaration on my part that I am the murderer of Sris Chandra will satisfy you and enable you to hang me, I am ready to make such a declaration. He then asked me what I would do if I were let off. I said that I would take to agriculture. He then said, I am sending you to Bardwan where you will be put on trial.

Next morning at five I was sent to Burdwan guarded by three armed policemen. There the Magistrate committed me to jail-*hajat* saying that my brain was deranged. After I had remained eight days there the jail doctor reported that my brain was not deranged. The Magistrate then released me with a warning, and I came to Calcutta. Here also detectives are always watching my movements and even making enquiries at my lodgings. This is causing great loss to my work. Is there no remedy for it? All that has appeared in newspapers about me is totally false.

SRI KHAGENDRA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA,

District Khulna, Village Kharnia.

Present Address—No. 23, Prasanna Kumar Tagore's Street.

15. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th April says that immediately after Bholanath Chakravarti had been acquitted in the Khulna Gang Case, he was re-arrested while he was still in the premises of the High Court. Subsequently on his counsel kindly executing a bond for him he was let off. This counsel saw Mr. Tegart, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and tried to explain to him what arrangement Government had made relating to Bholanath. But the Deputy Commissioner did not treat counsel properly. What is all this?

NAYAK,
April 6th, 1911.

16. How is it, asks the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th April, that dacoity is increasing in the country in spite of extensive police arrangements and the quartering of punitive

NAYAK,
April 6th, 1911.

police forces in many villages? It is said that in Eastern Bengal the situation has grown so serious that it has become difficult for people to move from one village to another without taking their families with them. Is not the police responsible for this state of things? Does it not prove the worthlessness of the police? But strange to say the police lay the blame at the door of the people saying that the latter do not co-operate with them. What the people will, on their side, say that it is not their business to act as detectives and help the police, who are paid by the country for maintaining peace, in securing promotion in service with information supplied by them (the people). In short, if unrest goes on increasing in this fashion, we must blame the police for it.

SANJIVANI,
Apr. 6th, 1911.

17. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Nathan's reply to the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur's question on the frequency of armed dacoities in Eastern Bengal villages and the inability of the unarmed villagers to repel them, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th April says:—

The import of Mr. Nathan's reply is that (1) the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal do not show any willingness to make a combined opposition to dacoits, (2) that they do not care to use fire-arms against dacoits even if they are within their reach, and (3) that they do not send information to the police against dacoits.

Does the Hon'ble Mr. Nathan mean that the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal have sympathy with dacoits? It is a very serious allegation which Eastern Bengal people will not easily bear with. Villagers have no fire-arms, but still why do they not make a combined opposition to dacoits? Such a reply is most astonishing. Does not Mr. Nathan know that the opposition offered by unarmed villagers to the dacoits at Bahra led to loss of life? When a dacoity occurs, villagers remain busy guarding their lives and properties. They cannot be expected at that time to go to a distant police-station to lodge information. Why cannot the chaukidars do it? If any *panchayet* has got a fire-arm, why does he not use it himself? The villagers cannot be held responsible for neglect of duty on the part of the chaukidar and *panchayet*.

Mr. Nathan has tried to make people understand that when villagers do not use fire-arms within their reach it will be useless to give arms to them. It has not been proper for him to use such an argument which can convince none but fools. Let the authorities give fire-arms to villagers and we are sure that there will be no more dacoities and that all the arrangements that are being made at a large cost for increasing the strength of the police with a view to preventing dacoities will be rendered unnecessary. We request Lord Hardinge to consider the matter and decide whether it will ever be possible to check dacoity by strengthening the police instead of giving arms to the villagers.

NAYAK,
April 6th, 1911.

18. It has come out in cross-examination in the Dacca Conspiracy Case, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th April, that the Police have kept a sharp eye on the relatives of the persons accused in this case, and also on the pleader and counsel who are defending them. We know that when the Bahra Dacoity Case was being heard in the High Court detectives used to visit the house of Mr. Amiyanath Choudhuri, counsel for the defence. Is there no provision in the Penal Code by which this sort of harassment can be prevented? So long as the case remains *sub judice* the contending parties bestir themselves in various ways such as consulting people, collecting evidence and so on, for strengthening their own ground. Does not the Penal Code provide for the punishment of any party who may improperly obstruct his opponent in the matter holding such consultations, etc.?

**SRI SRI VISHNU-
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,**
April 6th, 1911.

19. Referring to the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Nathan to the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur's question as to the number of political dacoities committed in Eastern Bengal since 1906, the *Sri Sri Vishnu-priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 6th April writes:—

As stated by Mr. Nathan, altogether 15 dacoities have been committed since 1906. He does not say whether the year 1911 was included in his calculation; but supposing it was, we find that only three dacoities on an average

were committed every year. It is superfluous to add that the committal of only 15 dacoities among a population of from 3 to 3½ crores, is of little consideration. Then, again, we learn that of these 15 only 7 dacoities could be traced; so it is not certain if the 8 untraced ones were at all political dacoities.

20. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Nathan's reply to the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur's question about political dacoities, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 8th April

BASUMATI,
April 8th, 1911.

Political dacoities.

remarks:—

The reply is calculated to excite laughter. Of 15 cases of political dacoity eight have not yet been traced. How praiseworthy is the efficiency of the police! But still more praiseworthy is the decision arrived at without any evidence that the dacoities were of a political character.

Mr. Nathan's reply makes one doubtful of the very existence of political dacoities. To lay the charge of political dacoity, without sufficient evidence, at the door of a naturally meek and peaceful nation does not redound to the glory of the accuser.

21. Commenting on the questions asked by the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath

BEHARAT MITRA,
April 8th, 1911.

Prosecution of "political cases."

Ray in the Council of the East Bengal, and the replies thereto, relating to "political robberies" in Bengal, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 8th April asks that when only in seven cases out of fifteen the culprits were arrested and of these seven in three cases only they were placed under trial, how can it be said that the dacoities were political, especially when even in the three cases which were tried they have not been proved to be such.

From these cases the paper arrives at the conclusion that the police have not been able to find out the real culprits and that many innocent people have been doomed to rot in jails; also that sometimes the legal advisers of the Government are in fault and they direct prosecutions merely on suspicion as has been done in the *Karmayogin* case.

22. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 8th April writes:—

BEHARAT MITRA,
April 8th, 1911.

Expenditure on political cases.

The indiscriminate manner in which the Governments of Bengal, East Bengal and Bombay have incurred expenditure in political cases is astonishing. We do not say that the offenders should not be punished, but that wisdom dictates the prosecution of those only about whose guilt there is not much doubt. People harassed merely on suspicion become disaffected to the Government as a result of the injustice done to them.

23. Referring to several house-searches in Midnapore, the *Samay*

SAMAY,
April 7th, 1911.

House-searches in Midnapore.

[Calcutta] of the 7th April says that the people of that place are terrified at the recrudescence of the practice.

24. Referring to the proposal of holding a census of arms in Bengal, the

Census of arms.

BARA BASAR GAZETTE,
April 9th, 1911.

Bara Basar Gazette [Calcutta] of the 8th April says that no doubt the well-being of the people is

the object which the officials have in view, and it will be of some help to the police in its investigation, but if the Government think that the list of arms will help them in arresting the bomb-throwers they are quite mistaken.

25. Referring to the case in which the High Court has, on reference,

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1911.

The High Court's strictures against the Rajshahi police.

acquitted one Kanchana Dhar and another of the charge of having murdered a woman of the town at Natore, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th

April says that the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court who heard the reference passed severe strictures on the conduct of the police in connection with the case. Will not the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam take notice of this?

26. Referring to the above case, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 8th

BASUMATI,
April 8th, 1911.

The Rajshahi murder case.

April remarks:—

It is suprising how the Sessions Judge of Rajshahi could be prepared to convict two persons of murder on such flimsy evidence as had been produced by the police. What was it that led the judge to make the mistake?

NAYAK,
April 7th, 1911.

27. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says that Mr. F. L. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will soon go away on leave, and that he will be succeeded by a civilian. The paper will be pleased if an able and strong-willed civilian gets the appointment.

NAYAK,
April 10th, 1911.

28. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th April writes sarcastically that the High Court police, strengthened since the murder of Mr. Shamsul Alum, had been lately getting lax in the discharge of their duties. But since Monday last, when the Special Tribunal concluded its sittings, they have begun showing renewed activity. And the funny part of the whole thing is that though ingress is denied to outsiders almost at every door, there is no effective restriction whatever put on their using any staircase or door for egress.

NAYAK,
April 10th, 1911.

29. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th April quotes from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* a complaint as to the lack of adequate police arrangements on the occasion of the late Langalbandh bathing festival.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

30. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Sultan Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law, as officiating Deputy Legal Remembrancer during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Orr, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says that Mr. Ahmad is a barrister of only five years' standing. Is there no one, among the junior baristers of the High Court, who possesses greater experience than Mr. Ahmad?

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

31. Referring to the large accumulation of arrears in the Calcutta High Court, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says:—By whatever arrangements it may be done it is necessary that the arrears should soon be cleared. The delay in deciding law suits is causing great loss to parties.

SAMAY,
April 7th, 1911.

32. Referring to the serious congestion of cases in the High Court, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes:—The law's delays are proverbial, but nowhere else in the world are such unjustifiable and unusually long delays made as in the Calcutta High Court. About 8,000 cases are pending in the High Court to the great inconvenience of the public. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will soon take steps to remove this inconvenience.

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1911.

33. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says:—The *Pioneer* suggests that six additional Judges should be appointed in the Calcutta High Court to cope with the vast accumulation of arrears in it, and that the Parliament should be moved to pass an Act sanctioning the appointments of such judges. This suggestion is no doubt a very costly one, but long delays in deciding cases also cause great loss to people.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

34. Referring to the order of the High Court extending the application of certain provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure to the proceedings of the Calcutta Small Causes Court relating to the execution of decrees, appointment of receivers, referring matters to arbitration, etc., the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says that the new arrangement will be advantageous to the parties in this court and cause a reduction in the number of undisposed of cases.

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1911.

35. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says that the order recently issued by the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta directing that henceforward Saturdays should be considered full, instead of half working days in the Court, has, it is said in newspapers, caused dissatisfaction amongst the pleaders practising therein. The pleaders say that for coping with the arrears of work accumulated in the court there should be appointed a stipendiary additional Judge or honorary judges as in the Punjab Civil Courts. This is no doubt matter for serious consideration by the authorities.

36. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April requests the authorities to consider the proposal of appointing an additional Judge—paid or honorary—on the Small Cause Court Bench to dispose of the arrear work instead of suspending the half holiday on Saturdays which many of the vakils deem to be a hardship.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 10th, 1911.

Congestion in Small Causes Court.

37. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says that the Calcutta High Court has introduced a very salutary change in the administration of justice by a new rule to the effect that henceforward pleaders of the Court of Small Causes will have the power to settle many suits amicably, and that they will also get fees therefor. This privilege should be extended to all Civil and Criminal Courts in the mufasil.

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1911.

Amicable settlement of suits by pleaders.

38. In the opinion of the *Bara Bazar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 8th April the fine of Rs. 50 each awarded to the two accused convicted of forcibly putting beef into the mouth of a Hindu is very trifling; they deserved no less than five years' rigorous imprisonment.

BARA BAZAR GAZETTE,
April 8th, 1911.

A Hindu's price.

Did the Court consider Rs. 50 only, asks the paper, to be the value of a Hindu's religion? Will the complainant be Hindu again simply by getting fifty or a hundred rupees.

(d)—Education.

39. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th April is astonished at the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Nathan in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council to the effect that the Government is not aware that the abolition of vernacular scholarship and pathsala examinations has given rise to dissatisfaction in the country. Since the abolition of these examinations the number of students in middle vernacular schools has been steadily decreasing. What is the reason of this, if not dissatisfaction of the people? We know that the abolition of the vernacular scholarship examination has caused dissatisfaction.

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1911.

Middle School examinations.

40. A correspondent of the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 8th April points out a number of inaccuracies and irregularities in the question papers set in the last *Tol* examinations.

BASUMATI,
April 8th, 1911.

The *Tol* examination.

He then says that the rewards and grants that are given to Adhyapakas (teachers) are almost monopolised by the paid pandits of such institutions as the Vishuddhananda Sanskrit school and the Mulajorh Sanskrit College from which the largest number of students pass. Again, for want of proper supervision, incompetent Adhyapakas and such Adhyapakas as get only one or two of their students passed receive the remainder of the rewards and grants. The notice of the President of the Sanskrit Examinations Board is drawn to the matter.

41. Referring to the dismissal from Government service of Babu Barada Charan Sen, a teacher of the Cotton Collegiate School, and Babu Deviswar Chaliha, a teacher of the Jorehat school, news of which has been published in the *Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette* of the 29th March 1911, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th April remarks that the grounds of their dismissal ought also to have been published.

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1911.

The dismissal of two teachers.

42. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April highly commends the speech recently delivered by the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Lukis in the Supreme Legislative Council on the condition of qualified Indian Medical practitioners, and says that their deplorable condition is a disgrace and a shame to the civilised Government of India. As regards Dr. Lukis's suggestion that instead of seeking professorships in Government Medical institutions Indian Medical men ought to found medical institutions of their own, the writer says that professorships in Government medical institutions no doubt gratify the vanity of talented practitioners, but when there is no chance of their getting them they ought to direct their energies in other directions. Efforts should be made for securing for the non-official medical colleges and schools in Calcutta

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

Surgeon-General Lukis on the condition of Indian Medical practitioners.

affiliation to the Calcutta University, and the authorities of these colleges and schools should make arrangements for imparting education in them according to the syllabus of the Calcutta University. It is hoped that the rich men of the country will properly support these institutions with funds, and convert them into the nucleus of a vast medical organisation and seats for the display of the talents of Indian Medical practitioners.

SAMAY,
April 7th, 1921.

43. Referring to the question of free primary education, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes:—

Primary education.

The people in the villages do not generally pay their subscriptions towards the maintenance of the schools in their respective villages. Some, who have the means, send their boys to the towns while others who are poor, either pay subscriptions to the schools so long only as their boys read there, or pay nothing at all. The people are generally so poor that their thoughts cannot go beyond improving their own affairs. Therefore, there is no chance of primary education being spread in this country except with the help of the legislature. Now, as to the cost of giving effect to the scheme, we are of opinion that steps may be taken to stop the *hisabana* dues illegally and unjustly charged by the *gomastas* of the zamindars from the people at the rate of 6 pies per head, and that this money may be collected by the District Boards just as the Road Cess is done, and spent on the spread of primary education. No new burden will thus be imposed on the people. The illiterate people of the villages will get free primary education and immense benefit will be done to the country if the money which is now fattening the *gomastas* of the zamindars be collected as Education Cess.

MUHAMMADI,
April 7th, 1911.

44. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's proposal to impose an Education Cess to make primary education free and compulsory in India, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta]

The proposed Education Cess.

of the 7th April writes:—

Little objection may be taken to the manner in which the new tax is proposed to be levied by Mr. Gokhale. Therefore, considering all circumstances, we support the proposal.

We like to say a few words in this connection. As the Bill now stands, people, whose income does not fall below Rs. 10 per mensem, will have to pay over and above the education cess, separate fees for the education of each of their children. Thus the same person will have to pay twice for the education of each of his children. Rupees 10 on an average being the income of the majority of people in the mofussil, this provision will cause much hardship to them.

Again, under existing arrangements, the cost of collecting cesses, etc., is so high that after its payment nothing is left. So it is necessary that proper arrangements should be made for the collection of the proposed cess with as little cost as possible.

In consideration of the present condition of India and the existing ideas and customs of the people, we are of opinion that it will not be proper in the first instance to compel girls to go to school. Such a course would have the effect of making people misinterpret the object of the scheme.

No Honourable Member, who will oppose the scheme of making primary education free and compulsory, should be taken to represent the views of the Muhammadan community on the subject.

It is true that a tax, however small, means some hardship to the people; and it cannot also be denied that the making of primary education compulsory will entail some inconvenience; but the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.

NAYAK,
April 7th, 1911.

45. Referring to the prevailing tendency of imparting religious and moral training in schools and colleges, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says:—

Religious and moral training in schools and colleges.

No one can become a master of morality by being taught moral class-books and moral philosophy. Morality cannot stand unless it is backed by Religion. No one can become religious by simply reading books on religion, even those on Hindu religion. There is no royal road of earning religious merit without going through the methods formulated in the Hindu sastras.

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1911.

46. English education, writes the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April, no doubt brings money to Indians, but to many of them it becomes a faithful source of evil also. It is no doubt a friend of our literature and serves as an index of our loyalty, but we cannot also deny that it is against our nature. What is against nature wears out life and brings on a physical and a mental degeneration. (The English alphabet is said to be unnatural for and quite unsuited to the Indians.) When no foreign language was current in India, Indians were not so inferior and short-lived as they are now. There may be many causes for this physical degeneration, but one cannot say for certain that this unnatural education is not one of them. English education provides the means of livelihood to many people, but the chances in this direction have nowadays been greatly reduced by scarcity of room in the line of service.

Moreover, do not the authorities realise that the present system of education fails, for whatever reasons it may be, to impart religious training? There are some people who say that Government is debarred, for political reasons, from imparting religious education, but what is the harm in providing moral education? What is generally understood as moral training is, of course, given in every school. No school teaches its boys to steal or tell lies. To Hindus, however, morality is but another name for religion, and whoever deviates from religious ideas and practices deviates from morality also, despite his being a truthful and honest man. This deviation from morality on the part of Hindus which began with the introduction of foreign education into the country, is now going on increasing.

No one can say that English education has done us no good. It was introduced by the British Government with a noble motive, and with a noble motive are they now maintaining and promoting it. But why does it corrupt Hindu students? Because it is not supported by religious training in schools. This is true as much about lower education as about higher education. But the evils of education are likely to prove more dangerous to little boys of immature minds receiving lower education than to grown-up young men receiving higher education whom age and experience have taught to be sober. There is no lack of evidence to prove that lower education induces many a young man to forsake his caste profession and long for service. There is not, therefore, much religious and social experience and wordly prudence at the bottom of the proposal that has been mooted in the Supreme Legislative Council to make primary education compulsory. Apart from religious education the condition of the lower class people and also of a large section of the middle class people of the country has become so destitute that little boys amongst them are often obliged to work for gain, or do household work, or attend to children. Will not their hardship increase if they are compelled to receive education? Should it not be considered what numbers of people will then be fined? Does any one keep any information as to how many men have paid fines in the Baroda State in this connection of primary education?

47. Referring to the agitation that has been raised in the country by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 8th April writes as follows :—

BASUMATI,
April 8th, 1911.

Hindu society is passing through a revolution. In days past we had a great ideal of life and that was to attain spiritual welfare. This ideal has been destroyed by the impact of Westernism. Western civilisation concerns itself with the things of the world, and its fruit is western luxury. The west, nevertheless, has an ideal of life at once noble and all-embracing. Western civilisation is busy not so much with the prosperity of the individual as with that of country and society. Patriotism incites the people of the west to work. In vastness, therefore, western civilisation defeats eastern civilisation.

While the friction of western ideas with eastern ideas in India is leading to the destruction of the great spiritual ideals of the Indians, the place of the latter

is not being supplied by the ideals of the west. It is only such of the ideas of the west as are narrow, superficial, selfish, easy to attain, and pleasant at the outset, that are now occupying the minds of the Indians, be they educated or uneducated, graduates or pandits. The entire blame for this cannot be laid at the door of education. But it cannot be denied that education is to a large extent responsible for the present deplorable state of the Indian mind. Some people are now opposing the principle of spreading education in India on the idea that illiteracy will prevent little boys from being irreligious and addicted to merely worldly pursuits. But we could admit the validity of this argument if illiterate people had been more religious than literate people. We are firmly of opinion that if suitable arrangements can be made for imparting religious education to students, the moral degeneration of the people can, to a certain extent, be mitigated. In fact, religion should form the main part of education in this country. The present system of education should be somewhat modified to make it fit in with the traditional ideals of our race. The godless foreign ideal can never be suited to us.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 10th, 1911.

48. "Our education is mere pedantry; everything is taught us quite against nature. Nature must be studied and consulted, so that she may be assisted and we have saved the detriment of thwarting her."

Want of religious education.

Taking the above extract from Rousseau the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April considers English education as quite against the nature of Indians in spite of the fact that it is now the way to bread-earning though it is growing narrower every day, that it is affecting the longevity of those who receive it, and that it turns the head of many an unripe youth. The cause of this is want of religious education, side by side with the secular, and since Government cannot undertake to give, it is for the people to make their own arrangements for imparting religious education to their children.

NAYAK,
April 11th, 1911.

49. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th April writes as follows:—If what the Dacca correspondent of the *Bengalee* has said is true, we are compelled to say that in selecting text-books for schools, the educational authorities in Eastern Bengal and Assam are exceeding the bounds of good breeding. The correspondent says that "Sahitya Kusum," a book written by a Musalman graduate, has been prescribed as a text-book for the 5th and 6th classes of High English schools and for Middle English schools. In page 74 of this book it is said, "The despotic ruler of Babylon prohibited sexual intercourse for three days. In spite of this Lord Ibrahim was conceived in the womb of his mother during this time." Bravo! Bravo!! Bravo!!! When in teaching this lesson teachers will have to explain what sexual intercourse means, many of them will find themselves at sea. Such of them as are careful to impart sound education to their boy and girl students will have to learn the sexual science by transferring, like Sankaracharyya, their souls to corpses, if they want to acquit themselves well in the discharge of their duty. Sometime ago we objected to a few such objectionable books prescribed as text-books for schools in Western Bengal. So long education used to be given without any particular reference to morals. Now, actual immoral teachings are going to be imparted. The matter requires immediate remedy. Will the educational authorities in the two Bengals heed our humble prayer?

SANJIVANI,
April 8th, 1911.

50. Referring to the question asked by the Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Hassan Hyder Chaudhuri Khan Bahadur in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council about the engagement of Musalman teachers in schools in the interests of Musalman students, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says:—

"A queer question: " Musalman teacher for schools.

We are inclined to ask the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur if Hindu teachers withhold from Musalman students any valuable information which they impart to Hindu students. Did he ever receive education in any school? If he did, can he cite any instance in which a Hindu teacher encouraged Hindu students in their studies and tried to withhold knowledge from Musalman students? The Khan Bahadur ought not to have shown such racial ill-feeling.

(e).— *Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

51. Referring to the heavy number of deaths from plague, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says that it has become necessary for the Government to take early steps to remove the epidemic character of the disease.

SAMAY,
April 7th, 1911.

52. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April complains that no appointments in the Corporation of Calcutta, except only a few posts as *dustries* and peons, are given to Muhammadans, although the number of Muhammadan rate-payers is not very small. The journal calls the attention of the Chairman to the matter and hopes that he will earn the gratitude of the Muhammadan community by making arrangements for reserving in each department as many posts for the Muhammadans as may be proportionate to their numerical strength.

MUHAMMADI,
April 9th, 1911.

53. Many people nowadays ask, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April, if the abuses of the Calcutta Municipality will not be ever removed? We are unable to answer this question, for we do not know what is in the mind of the authorities. The Decentralisation Commission recommended that the management of municipalities should be placed in the hands of the rate-payers. But it is a matter of great regret that nothing further has been heard in the matter. On the other hand, the Mackenzie law is gradually causing more and more waste of money in the Calcutta Municipality. The increase of the cost of the Law Department of the Municipality is simply astounding. There is an attorney-at-law who draws Rs. 1,200 per month as his salary and his office establishment costs Rs. 17,114 per annum. Besides this, during the last year fees to the amount of Rs. 6,000 were given to lawyers, although the Budget grant on this head was only Rs. 3,000. The Municipal authorities said that the grant had proved insufficient and there ended the matter. There is none to enquire into the causes that led to the Budget grant being exceeded or as to how the excess is to be met. In this manner, inordinate expenditure is being incurred in every department of the Municipality. Will not Sir E. Baker take steps for improving this scandalous state of things in the Municipality?

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

54. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says that a number of respectable men are trying to have the Bagdevi Beel near Baganchra, in the Nadia district, re-excavated. Properly re-excavated, the beel will supply good drinking water to hundreds and hundreds of peoples. Will not the Nadia District Board or the Maharaja of Krishnagar look to the success of such a useful scheme?

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1911.

(f).— *Questions affecting the land.*

55. Referring to the Government's project of establishing an agricultural bank in Bombay, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says:—

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

"It will be highly regrettable if the establishment of such a bank induces cultivators to be spendthrifts."

(g).— *Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

56. According to the *Darjeeling Visitor*, writes the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April, the project of bridging the Padma at Sara should be given up, for the powerful river will either destroy it some day or make it useless by shifting its course to a new channel. Whatever the *Visitor* may say, will the authorities be prepared to recede from the project after having made extensive preparations and spent lakhs of rupees on it?

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1911.

57. Anent the above, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th April says:—

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1911.

Ibid.

"There is yet time for retreat, for too much money has not yet been spent on the project."

Otherwise, it may be found after crores of rupees have been spent that it is impossible to construct the bridge. The utmost caution and circumspection should, therefore, be adopted in proceeding with the work."

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

58. *Anent* the above, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April considers the advice of the *Darjeeling Visitor* to be a very good one. But will the authorities heed it?

The Sara Bridge project.

NAYAK,
April 8th, 1911.

59. Kazi Ali Muhammad, tax-taker, Alipur Central Jail, complains in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th April that at about 6 P.M. on the 30th ultimo the booking clerk

A railway complaint.

at the Sealdah Railway Station for third and intermediate classes, "a gowned Feringi lady," tried to defraud him of change to the tune first of seven pice and next of one pice, and did not pay it to him till he told her that he was "an officer of the Alipur jail." The number of the ticket he purchased was 1384, an inter-class return ticket from Sealdah to Baraset. It is supposed that the booking clerks of the station daily defraud many plain country people in this manner. The attention of the District Traffic Superintendent is drawn to the matter.

MUHAMMADI,
April 7th, 1911.

60. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April complains that the number of Muhammadan employes in the Eastern Bengal State Railway is extremely small, although the bulk of the passengers are Muhammadans. The

Complaints against the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

second complaint of the journal is that the Hindu water-carriers who supply drinking water to the passengers on this railway are so dirty that one dislikes to drink water supplied by them. When the Hindus do not drink water supplied by Muhammadans, the Muhammadans also should not drink water supplied by the Hindus, specially by those among them who are so dirty. The paper then asks for the appointment of Muhammadan "*panti-pandes*" at every station on the line.

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1911.

61. Referring to the case in which one Babukhan was recently fined by the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah on a charge of having entered in a drunken condition into a female compartment in a train, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says that railway authorities ought to make special arrangements for guarding female compartments.

Guarding of female compartments in trains.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 10th, 1911.

62. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April hopes that His Excellency Lord Hardinge will direct his special attention to the maintenance of the bereaved family of the constable who is reported to have been crushed to death by a goods train while he was on duty guarding the railway line between Magra and Talandu stations on the East Indian Railway for His Excellency's special.

His Excellency's attention drawn.

NIHAR,
April 11th, 1911.

63. After pointing out how the discontinuance of the service of steamers run by Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co. since the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has made travelling to and from Contai more difficult than before, the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 11th April goes on to suggest the desirability of building a light railway line, 36 miles long, to connect Contai with Beldah Road station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The financial prospects of the project seem to be assured, for there are four principal bazars *en route*, each with a large and growing trade. These four bazars are situated respectively at Contai, Satmail, Balighai and Egra. It appears from a comparison of detailed figures about the trade done at these marts for 1905 that the total quantity of goods imported into and exported from these four places was 311,135 maunds which with the present rate of freight of two annas per maund charged by the boats will yield Rs. 38,891-14 to the railway. There are other minor marts also that may be tapped by the line, which do a great deal of trade. There is further a large prospective passenger traffic in the carriage of the large number of emigrant labourers who are moving from Orissa and Mourbhanj to the Sunderbans. As it is, taking only the existing passenger traffic at Beldah into consideration, an assured income of Rs. 40,000 from this source alone may be offered to the new railway as a normal inducement, which will be considerably augmented on the occasions of festivals and fairs.

A Beldah-Contai Light Railway.

(h)—General.

64. Referring to the arrangement made by Government with Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur to subscribe to a large number of copies of the *Sulabh Samachar* newspaper shortly to be published by the Rai Bahadur, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 1st April writes:—

JASOHAR,
April 1st, 1911.

It is clear from the statements made by the Government that it is going to create Moderates through the help of this journal, and that the paper is to be circulated in agricultural institutions, Government offices and among village panchayats. We do not think that the object of the Government will be fulfilled by circulating newspapers in this way.

65. Referring to the fact that Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur has invited articles for the *Sulabh Samachar* from Bengali writers, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1911.

Ibid.

6th April says:—

The *Sulabh Samachar* cannot live without a good editor. Government's purpose can be served by communicating its views to the existing newspapers for publication instead of subsidising newspapers to which no self-respecting writer will be willing to contribute.

66. Referring to the statement made in Parliament by the Secretary of State for India to the effect that the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council are in favour of the tentative project relating to a subsidised newspaper, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says:—

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

Alas! Had the Secretary of State known how many members of the Council are given to saying "Amen" to every proposal of the Government, irrespective of its merit or demerit, he would never have supported an unjust measure on the ground of its having received the assent of the Council. The *Pioneer* says that the experiment is bound to be a failure. If so, what is the necessity of undertaking it at all? Is the people's money to be spent like water for gratifying a whim of the India Office? A nice fun indeed!

67. Referring to the invitation issued by Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur to all Bengali writers for sending contributions to the *Sulabh Samachar*, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says:—

BASUMATI,
April 8th, 1911.

The Rai Bahadur knows not where to find writers, but still he hopes that the *Sulabh Samachar* will be the best vernacular weekly in Bengal. The fundamental blunder lies in the Rai Bahadur himself being the editor of the paper. Whatever powers he may have had in his earlier years are now lost. He has nevertheless undertaken to do a task from which even such a great favourite of the Government as the editor of the *Hindu Patriot* shrank. Every writer of established reputation will feel it derogatory to his honour to keep the Rai Bahadur company in the new path he is going to tread or allow his his own writings to be judged by a stranger to Bengali literature.

68. Referring to the attitude of the Hon'ble Messrs. Dadabhai and Chitnavis on the question of the Government subsidy to a newspaper, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 8th April quotes from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Lahore Tribune* who has come to know that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has also before him a scheme of starting a newspaper subsidised by the Government and the above-named Hon'ble Members are somehow connected with it. They should therefore disclose the real facts, says the paper, to remove any false impression that might have been formed on the minds of the public, as a result of the above report.

BHARAT MITRA,
April 8th, 1911.

69. Referring to the comment made by the *Indian Mirror* on the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao in the Imperial Legislative Council on the employment of Indians in higher posts, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 1st April writes:—

JASOHAR,
April 1st 1911.

It cannot be understood why this resolution, beneficial to the country, appeared so monstrous to the *Indian Mirror*, which foolishly declared that no young man, who was not qualified, should be appointed to any higher

post, and that no Indian of ability ever consented to accept any high post. We are confounded to hear the logic of the argument of this eminently learned man. Were there no other able men than those who refused to accept the high posts offered to them? Was there even a dearth of able men? All the high appointments in every department are held by white men, and there is no doubt that the administration will go on with perfect order if at least 20 per cent. of the posts carrying salaries of over Rs. 1,000 be thrown open to Indians.

BIR BHARAT,
April 2nd, 1911.

70. Referring to the debate in the Imperial Council touching the Indian Civil Service, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April says that as time went on less and less regard

was being paid to the Royal Proclamation which distinctly forbade any race distinctions in the appointment of officers in the public service culminating in the institution of the Provincial or what is sarcastically called the "Pariah service". The Statutory rule of 1899, which required the appointment of Indians to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 200 and above, also came to be disregarded as other than Indians commenced to be appointed to those posts. The Government should do everything in its power to uphold the principle of making no race distinctions in making appointments.

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1911.

71. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Nathan's reply to the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur's question about appointment of members of the Provincial service to posts in the higher services in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th April asks why none of them has received a District Magistrateship in the province.

Promotion from the Provincial service to higher services.

JAGARAN,
April 2nd, 1911.

72. Referring to the manner in which the Khulna gang case terminated, the *Jāgaran* [Bagerhat] of the 2nd April says that every one is satisfied at the conduct of the Government and the decision of the High Court in this case.

The Khulna gang case.

PALIVARTA,
April 4th, 1911.

73. Referring to the action of the Government in withdrawing the case against the persons accused in the Khulna gang case on their pleading guilty and executing bonds of good behaviour, the *Palivarta* [Bongong] of the 4th April says that the people are highly satisfied at the clemency shown by Government, and that it will be a matter for greater satisfaction if the accused persons prove themselves worthy of such kind treatment.

The Khulna case.

NAYAK,
April 5th, 1911.

74. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th April has the following :—

"No matter how much I may try to make the *dhonki* (paddy-husking machine) understand (it will fail to understand) and continue always husking paddy."

The accused in the Khulna Gang Case are released and a thunderbolt falls on the head of our contemporary of the *Englishman*. Our contemporary of the *Englishman* rends his heart and begins making an outcry, while our contemporary of the *Statesman* makes caustic remarks. Our Hare Street contemporary sends forth cries of lament and agony that the measure of official grace has been too great, while our Chowringhee contemporary makes the sarcastic comment that the future will reveal what ruin is brought on the country as the result of this act of mercy. A man feels and gives expression to his feelings in regard to a particular matter, according to the tendencies of mind with which God has endowed him. It is true that these accused begged pardon of the Judges after admitting their guilt, but are our two contemporaries, or any other man on earth to infer therefrom, or have they inferred therefrom, that they are really guilty? What is the feeling suggested to the minds of impartial people when looking at the political trials now going on? Is not this (the idea) suggested that these cases should not have been instituted at all? Looking at all the political trials which have been conducted till now beginning from the Midnapore Bomb Case, this much we have come to believe—that there is but a feeble shadow of truth at the bases of these cases—so feeble that it may even be said to be non-existent. In the Midnapore Bomb Case, the case of the accused was looked after to some little extent and, for that reason, all the accused got honourably acquitted. The Barrah dacoity case came up for trial before the High Court—there was some little of looking after the case of the accused—and the upshot was that all the accused were acquitted. If, in other political cases, the accused or some among them have

been proved guilty, this much is certain to be evident from (a little) consideration, that the responsibility for the fact that the accused have been held guilty in those cases, does not lie with them, but with their pecuniary and domestic conditions. Just reflect once—a number of poor youths are arrested who are without father and mother, or brother or friend. After arrest they are placed in the lock-up or in the jail. They can do nothing whatever in the way of looking after their case in order to prove their innocence. If they have a father or a brother or a friend, he cannot also, for want of money, look after their case at all. We are aware of some cases in which either the father or a brother of some of the accused happened to be Government servants. Their official superiors threatened them that they would lose their posts if they looked after the case on behalf of their son or brother. We know of a certain case in which the father of one of the accused could not openly look after the case on behalf of his son, for fear that he would lose his post. We know of another case in which the father of one of the accused could not look after the case on behalf of his son for want of leave. We have heard that the master of one of the accused in a certain case, a sympathetic English merchant, because he was assisting the accused in conducting his case, was the recipient of many requests meant to stop what he was doing. Just reflect that these poor helpless accused persons are unable to devise any means or to find out any way to prove their innocence, whereas on the other hand, the police, with the unstinted financial resources of the Government, engage able lawyers and look after the cases on behalf of the Crown. When the poor accused continues rotting in the lock-up or in jail or in solitary confinement, irrefutable evidence is being collected against him outside. In many cases when the accused were brought to court, it was found that there was not a single mukhtear or vakil or Counsel even to defend them, because money was wanting. Recently, the Chief Justice, that incarnation of benevolence and justice, in some of the cases, out of pity requested individual counsel to defend a particular accused and it is true that some sympathetic counsel complied with that request. But how can counsel defend an accused person if the case had not been looked after beforehand, if he had not received instructions, if he had not received the papers in time? So, such counsel tries his best, and if he can prove the prosecution witnesses to be unreliable, the accused whose case he pleads is let off, or else he is adjudged guilty and goes to prison. In spite of the fact that it is such a difficult thing to defend an accused person, in a number of cases, all the accused have been honourably acquitted, the prosecution evidence has been proved to be unreliable and got up and it has been made evident that the identification of the accused was not honest, (but) most irregular.

Our two contemporaries by insinuation have blamed Government and the High Court. We want to ask if the high officials of Government are so very stupid that after perusing the reports of these cases they fail to understand what ruin is being brought on Government by these cases. Can they not see that the good name of Government, its *izzat* and its money are being lost? Can they not see to what depths some among their subordinate officers and along therewith, some few among the higher officers also are descending? And talking of the Judges of the High Court, have they yet to understand how much of truth lies hidden at the bases of these cases? Have they not been able to see, have they not, being able to see, expressed their opinion as to what kind of irregularity has tainted each case and who are the parties responsible for such irregularity? Have not they, and along with them, have not the general public, been able to see that, with a desire to suppress their opinions, in order to hide the stain on the faces of individuals, such individuals have been white-washed? History proclaims the reputation of Judges appointed by the British Government, and the justice dealt out under the British Government is the one resource for ensuring the permanence of the British Government. By a stroke of ill-luck that good name and that genuine justice were about to be devoured by the demon *Kahu* (who, so the story runs, eats up the sun and the moon and thereby brings about eclipses). If now the eyes of Government have been opened, and if, with those eyes opened, Government in its desire to rectify the faults in its inside, has let the accused in this gang case off without punishment does not that redound to the glory of Government? Such of these

cases as have already been instituted have proved for Government to be like the attempt on the part of a snake to eat a musk rat. Government could neither swallow or throw out. If it were to swallow, the inside would be poisoned and would emit a foul stench, while if it threw out, it would lose prestige. The accused in this gang case, by admitting their guilt and begging for pardon, have found for Government a way for the preservation of its prestige. Reflect once what money is being daily spent (on these cases). Reflect once what money is being absolutely wasted—for no good purpose whatever (*lit.* for no pious use). The justification for this outlay would have been apparent if it had really led to the suppression (of the activities) of the mischievous in the land. Instead of that, by this expenditure of Government money it was the defects of the inside of Government itself which were being exposed. Are our two contemporaries so dull-headed that they lack the power to understand what will add to the dignity and prestige of Government and what will impair them? That is why we say: No matter how much I may try to make the *dhenki* (the paddy-husking machine) understand (it will fail to understand), and continue always husking paddy.

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1911.

The new policy of the Government.

75. Referring to the Khulna Gang Case, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th April says:—

We were always reluctant to believe that sons of respectable people could ever commit dacoity. But now that 18 young men belonging to respectable families have confessed to that guilt there is no longer any ground for scepticism in the matter. We can, however, boldly say that the number of such dacoits in the country is practically infinitesimal. Nevertheless, they have made all Bengalis lower their heads in shame, and cast a blemish on the fair name of Bengal. When we think that through the fault of a few persons lakhs of Bengali youths have been disgraced, our sorrow knows no bound.

The new policy of dealing with this class of criminals as manifested in the grant of pardon to the accused persons in the Khulna Gang Case has raised a wave of gratitude in the country towards the Government, not because the dacoits have been released, but because Government has thought proper to be lenient instead of repressive. This leniency on the part of the Government has displeased many Englishmen as also the Anglo-Indian newspapers headed by the *Statesman*. The arrogance of these newspapers makes them forget that love is more efficacious than fear in trials of political cases. They are always for crushing the offenders. They fail to comprehend that no one is crushed by a policy of repression. The lesson of history has been lost on them. Advisers like them have brought ruin on many nations.

Had the accused persons in the Alipur Bomb case been granted pardon like those in the Khulna Gang case the country would not have been convulsed by a fierce agitation, Ashutosh Biswas, Shamsul Alum and others would not have lost their lives and Government would have been saved the expenditure of lakhs of rupees.

The policy which Government has adopted is a very salutary one. Now Bengalis must guard their own honour. All idea of making money by dacoity must be given up. Government has shown mercy to Bengali youths. Every Bengali ought to be grateful to the authorities for this and try his best to prevent a recurrence of crime so that none can ever afterwards say that Bengali youths have turned thieves and dacoits.

Bengali youths, devote your whole energy to the service of the country. Shed every drop of blood in your veins for bringing light to the benighted. Engage with zeal in trade and commerce for removing the poverty of the country. Be determined to keep *swadeshim* awake. Trample on evil propensities. Your mother-land waits for your service.

HITVARTTA,
April 6th, 1911.

Misplaced mercy.

76. Commenting on the High Court judgment in the Khulna Gang case, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 6th April highly praises the Government for their generosity and the high-souled Chief Justice for his words of advice to the accused but is of opinion that the Government have not acted wisely in letting loose in the society such dangerous dacoits and forgers. It, however, prays to God that its misgivings be falsified.

77. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 8th April offers high praises to His Honour Sir Edward Baker for the foresight and generosity which his Government has shown

BHARAT MITRA,
April 8th, 1911.

The Khulna Gang case.
in dealing with the Khulna Gang Case.

The decision in this case shows, the paper thinks, that the Government has now come to realise that in such prosecutions the only party which gains is that of vakils and barristers.

Referring to the advice of the Chief Justice to the accused the paper says that this is the way to make loyal citizens and that if they are human beings his Lordship's words will not fail to impress them.

78. Referring to the clemency shown by Government to the persons accused in the Khulna political dacoity case, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes:—

SAMAY,
April 7th, 1911.

Ibid.

"The Government cannot but be praised for the liberality, foresight and high statesmanship displayed by it in its kind treatment of the accused in this case. It clearly shows that the Government of India under the guidance of Lord Hardinge, the able Viceroy, has embarked on an entirely new policy, namely, the policy of sympathy. There is no doubt that the result of following this new policy will be much more beneficial than conducting law suits for a long time against political offenders. It is quite evident from the action taken by the Bengal Government in regard to the persons accused in this case, that it has acted in accordance with the circular of the Government of India of March 1910. Our firm conviction is that the wholesome effect of the new policy will soon be evident."

79. Many people, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April, are expressing surprise at the sudden conclusion of the Khulna Gang case. But considering the

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

Ibid.

political sagacity, and spirit of sympathy which Lord Hardinge has been showing on public questions, there is nothing to be wondered at in this. His Excellency knows that the power of the British Government of India is best measured by its generosity and forbearance. The fire of unrest in India is about to die out and people have come to realise the futility of revolutionary principles. Under the circumstances the Viceroy has rightly discharged the Government's duty by pouring the cool water of pardon and generosity on the dying flame, and re-establishing good-feeling between the rulers and the ruled. Pity is more potent than punishment. The pardon granted to the accused persons in the Khulna Gang case will, it is believed, produce such salutary effect as could not be achieved by hanging or transporting a few anarchists.

80. Referring to the advice given by the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court to the accused persons in the Khulna Gang case at the time of releasing them, the

BASUMATI,
April 8th, 1911.

Ibid.

Basumati [Calcutta] of the 8th April says:—

We hope that His Lordship's sound advice will exercise influence on every heart. Nothing can influence the hearts of the Indians so much as mercy and forgiveness on the part of their powerful rulers. In the political code of India conciliation occupies the first place and repression the last. We are glad to see that the authorities exercised good sense in the Khulna Gang case.

81. We believe, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th April, that the Government of India will favourably consider the

NAYAK,
April 6th, 1911.

A sequel to the Khulna Gang case.

petition which the three accused persons in the Khulna Gang case, who are undergoing sentences of imprisonment on another charge, made to the High Court and which the latter has forwarded to the Government.

82. Anent the above case, the *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 8th April hopes that the mercy shown so royally will produce more effect than punishment could do on the pardoned

KHULNAVASI,
April 8th, 1911.

Ibid.

boys. It will be a misfortune not only to themselves but to the whole country if they abuse the unexpected favour they have received at the hands of the authorities and return to criminal habits. The generosity shown by the Government has earned for it the gratitude of all Bengalis. A few immature youths took to wrong paths and they have been sufficiently punished by a

confinement in *lajst* for eight months. The mercy shown by the Government will now direct them in the right path.

Now that the accused persons in the Gang case have been pardoned, it behoves the authorities to withdraw the punitive police forces which were quartered in many parts of Jessore and Khulna and relieve the poor inhabitants of those parts of the country of a crushing burden. It is hoped that if the circumstances can be correctly brought to the notice of the Magistrates of Jessore and Khulna, they will surely withdraw the punitive police forces. It is hoped that Mr. Bradley-Birt, the popular Magistrate of Khulna, will not leave the district without doing this service to its inhabitants.

PALLIVARTA.
April 6th, 1911.

83. Referring to the attempt made by the Government of Eastern Bengal to introduce new rules regarding the *chaukidars* and the *panchayats*, the *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 4th April writes:—

The *chaukidars* and the *panchayats*.
We consider it necessary that the example set by the Government of Eastern Bengal should be followed by that of Western Bengal, where the rules regarding the *chaukidars* and the *panchayats* are not all satisfactory. No one will deny the fact that the *chaukidars* do not at all perform their duty. It is often the case that persons committing thefts or other crimes are arrested by the people and then handed over to the *chaukidars*. The police then take the credit of the arrests. The only help rendered by the *chaukidars* at places far away from police stations is that they relieve, to a certain extent, the troubles of the people by taking charge of thieves caught at dead of night. But this small benefit does not justify the cost of maintaining the *chaukidars*.

As regards the *panchayats*, the benefit of this system would have been apparent if the number of petty cases was on the decrease. The presidents of *panchayats* have to work without any remuneration, such honorary work cannot be expected to be satisfactory. If satisfactory work is expected the powers of the presidents must be increased, and they must be suitably remunerated.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
April 5th, 1911.

84. Referring to a report that Lord Crewe has sent a despatch to the Government of India approving of the proposal to effect, by way of experiment, a complete separation of the executive and the judicial functions in certain districts in Eastern Bengal, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th April says that it will be glad if the report be true.

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1911.

85. We hear, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th April, that Lord Crewe has written to the Government of India for separating judicial and executive functions.

Ibid.

Everyone is thanking His Lordship for this. Our request is that the promotion, transfer, etc., of judicial officers should be placed entirely in the hands of the High Court, otherwise a spirit of independence will not be awakened in them.

HITAVADI
April 7th, 1911.

86. We hear, says the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April, that Lord Crewe has sent to the Government of India a despatch relating to the question of the separation of the judicial and the executive services. It is rumoured that he has approved of the proposal to effect, as an experimental measure, a complete separation of these two departments in certain districts of Eastern Bengal. We are exceedingly glad at the news. We shall, however, be more glad if the Government lets us know the views of the Secretary of State. Will not Government satisfy our curiosity?

HIT ARTA.
April 10th, 1911.

87. Noticing the speech of the Viceroy in the Council in which His Excellency invited the Hon'ble Members' attention to the need of building a Chamber house for the new enlarged Council, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 6th April makes the following observations:—

Need of a new Council Chamber.
"Surely the speech-loving Members of the Council as well as their comrades in the Indo-English Press have full sympathy with the idea, but in our opinion there is no necessity to squander *lakhs* of money in raising a new building. The one which sufficed in the past two years can serve the purpose in future also. There might be some inconvenience. But then are we to suppose that the political spokesmen of a country where millions of the people

do not get a full meal every day cannot have enough patriotism to bear a little inconvenience?

"As regards the official Members they have no considerable inconvenience. And even if some inconvenience be admitted, it is of a very short duration, for the Government of India resides at Calcutta for not more than four months half of which are spent in amusements and entertainments, leaving actually not more than two months when the Council sits. So it is never proper to spend so much money of the poor subjects in order to remove a trifling inconvenience. The present Chamber is good enough for a Council in which the main business done consists of reading out by the Members of the written 'speeches' prepared at home."

88. Referring to the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis that the Victoria Memorial Hall should be used for holding meetings of the Supreme Legislative Council, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

Supreme Legislative Council Chamber.

April says :—

We consider the proposal to be a very reasonable one. But a Council Chamber attached to the Victoria Memorial Hall will not look so well as a separate Council Chamber. Besides this, owing to the distance of the Secretariat offices from the Memorial Hall, inconvenience may be caused to the working of the Council if it is held there."

89. By disbursing salaries to its servants, says the *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 6th April before the Xmas holidays at the occasion of the last Delhi Durbar as well as that of the United Provinces Exhibition, the Government has shown that it is fully alive to their poverty.

SHIKSHA,
April 6th, 1911.

On the ground of this poverty the paper prays that full pay should be allowed to Government servants during medical leave, for in illness expenses being largely increased and the pay decreased under the present rule by half, they have to face serious difficulties.

90. Referring to the dismissal of Babu Jatindra Nath Mukherjee, a shorthand and typist in the Bengal Secretariat, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says :—

NAYAK
April 7th, 1911.

The dismissal of Jatindra Nath Mukherjee, a shorthand and typist in the Bengal Secretariat.

The dismissal may be said to be due to fault arising from contact. Nowadays the Babus do not believe in faults arising from contact, but the Government does, and consequently Babus Dwijadas and Jatindra have lost their appointments. It now remains for the Government to observe the Hindu matrimonial laws in order to be completely Hinduised. If the wife be punished for the faults of the husband the delinquent is sure to restrain himself.

91. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th April referring to the changing of the name of the *Hitavadi* Post Office to Kolutola Post Office, says that the authorities intend to blot out even the name of the *Hitavadi*. Following the advice that "The wicked must be shunned by a change of place," they have also removed the post office from the *Hitavadi* building. The *Patrika* Post Office alone now remains as it was, but this may be due to the stars of the *Patrika* being now in the ascendant.

NAYAK,
April 7th, 1911.

92. Referring to the question of the advisability of maintaining the annual Simla exodus of the Government of India, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says that

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

The Simla exodus.

the exodus causes both waste of time and waste of money, so that it has long been a subject of public criticism. The authorities have, however, become so luxurious in their habits that they cannot forego the temptation of enjoying the annual trip to Simla. Lord Curzon said that during summer work could be done better at Simla than in Calcutta. But he made no experiment as to what amount of work could be turned out in Calcutta in that season. The soundness of Lord Curzon's argument is, therefore, open to doubt. Last year we heard with delight that Government had issued strong orders about the Simla exodus. But we do not see that any change has taken place besides that the Military Department will remain all the year round at Simla. Does it look well for a Government, that cannot spend sufficient money on education and sanitation, to spend large sums annually on a hill exodus?

Moreover, the Simla exodus reduces the usefulness of the enlarged Legislative Council to a minimum by confining its activities to a period of three months in the year, during which time it has got to hurry through every item of work coming before it. It is because Government stays in Calcutta for only three months in the year that the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan could make the mad proposal to remove its headquarters from Calcutta. If the Simla exodus can by no means be abolished, it should at least be reduced to a period of four months, from June to September, and only a few officials should avail themselves of it.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

93. Referring to the decrease of population in the districts of Nadia and Jessore, as disclosed at the recent census, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says that there is no doubt that this decrease is due to the

prevalence of cholera and malaria. If the population goes on decreasing in this way for a few years more the situation will be simply appalling. The only remedy for this evil, however, is the thorough overhauling of the drainage system and the supply of good drinking water. These measures are undoubtedly very expensive, but this expenditure must be borne in order to obviate such abnormal reduction in the population. The people will be glad if Government can by any means prevent such decrease.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

94. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says that the cotton merchants of this country are suffering heavy loss owing to the imposition of a duty on silver. At the last annual meeting of the cottonmill-owners of Bombay the Hon'ble Mr. Greaves said that trade in cotton yarns had shifted from Bombay to Japan in consequence of this duty. Within a year of the imposition of this duty, 50 per cent. of the cotton mills of Bombay have been closed, and a few of the existing mills will soon meet the same fate. If what Mr. Greaves said is true, the matter is really serious. The paper hopes that the Government will not turn a deaf ear to the reasonable protest of the Hon'ble Mr. Greaves.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

95. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says that the Budget grants to the Departments of Government are spent very cautiously in the earlier part of the year but very hurriedly towards its end. The Auditor-General has objected to this practice, and said that if the grants are spent uniformly throughout the year, the outlay can be made with greater care and circumspection than are possible under the present system and the accounts also can be better kept. The suggestion is a very good one and ought to be followed by departmental authorities.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

96. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Greer as Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says that previous to his appointment as Chairman, Mr. Greer was not even a Commissioner. He was first appointed a Commissioner on the 20th March and was at once elected Chairman on the same day. The Indian citizens of Calcutta will be glad if Mr. Greer takes proper steps to ensure the privacy of the female bathers at the Calcutta bathing ghâts.

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1911.

97. Referring to the ecclesiastical charges of the Provincial Governments, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April remarks:—What the authorities wish is accomplished.

BASUMATI,
April 8th, 1911.

98. Referring to the ecclesiastical charges of the Government of India, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says:—

It goes without saying that the Government, which has pledged itself to religious neutrality in India, ought not to spend the money of the Indians in helping Christianity. Had the money that the Government of India spends on Christianity been spent on education or development of arts and industries, immense good might have been done to the Indians. The protest of the Indians in this matter has so long been all in vain. But we hope that the Government will reconsider the whole question in an impartial spirit.

99. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 6th April learns from the *Panjabee*

HITVARTA,
April 6th, 1911.

A Deputy Magistrate's autocratic order.

of Lahore that at the last census the language spoken by the entire population of Phulpur in the Azamgarh district was returned as Urdu by the order of a Muhammadan Deputy Magistrate, although even the Muhammadan residents of the village speak Hindi. The paper has every hope that the Government will soon have an inquiry made into the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate who has [in unreasonableness of his order] surpassed Nadirshah himself.

100. Referring to the leave granted to Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, and to the arrangement made to fill the vacancy caused thereby, the *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 8th April

BANKURA DARPAN,
April 8th, 1911.

Officiating Commissionership of the Burdwan Division.

writes:—

The practice of appointing the senior Magistrate in a division to officiate for the Commissioner when the latter takes short leave, is a very good one. Mr. A. Ahmed, the Magistrate of Bankura, is the senior Magistrate in the Division, and it is a matter of regret that he has not been appointed to the temporary vacancy in the Commissionership. On a former occasion, when Mr. Macpherson was granted leave, the Magistrate of Hooghly, who was then the senior Magistrate in the division, was appointed to officiate for him.

101. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 8th April says that the excise revenue in the Birbhum district has inordinately increased. Every year the bids for the excise shops become higher than those of the preceding year. It is rumoured that the value of this year's bids has exceeded that of the last year by Rs. 30,000. Birbhum is a poor district and such increase of excise revenue is sure to prove ruinous to its inhabitants.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
April 8th, 1911.

102. Referring to the order issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that Military officers going out shooting in the mufassal should henceforward be very careful in the use of guns and specially those of high velocity, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says that there was undoubtedly a great necessity for such an order. But His Excellency should notice whether it is properly obeyed or not.

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1911.

103. Referring to the circular of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief ordering the Military officers and soldiers to be very cautious in using firearms while a-hunting to avoid trouble to village people, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April says that this order alone is not enough, His Excellency should at intervals take steps to satisfy himself that the order is fully carried out.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 10th, 1911.

104. Referring to the despatch of two gun-boats to the Persian Gulf for preventing gun-running by Pathans, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says:—

BASUMATI,
April 8th, 1911.

Gun-running in the Persian Gulf. Such a step of course means cost to India. But will it be effective in preventing fire-arms from reaching the hands of Pathans? Can they not, if they so desire, import guns overland? If they can, why this useless expenditure in guarding the Persian Gulf?

105. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April asks—whether the cost of the expedition sent to the Persian Gulf with the object of stopping the illicit traffic in arms will be borne by England or will the burden fall on India?

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 10th, 1911.

106. Referring to the closing of the Calcutta session of the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th April writes:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 12th, 1911.

"The closing of the Budget debate."

The reformed Imperial Legislative Council was first opened by Lord Minto in Calcutta, and its second session was held under the guidance of Lord Hardinge, the work being done fairly well. Last year it was indicated, and this year it has been demonstrated, that under the new arrangement the usefulness and importance of the Legislative Council have increased, the rights of elected Members have slightly been

extended and their connection with the work of administration has become closer.

The non-official Members have been given the right of moving any resolution they like, and the official Members are bound to listen to it. Even if the proposal be not accepted by Government, the ministers must listen to the discussion on the resolution and calmly give their reply.

Discussions on the Budget are now real. The Budget is submitted for consideration and the Members can discuss every item in it, and can express their own opinions. They can point out defects in the figures, and the Budget, though not substantially, may at least slightly be amended in the light of their criticisms. The way will be clear in course of time. It cannot be believed that in course of time the representatives of the people will not have a greater hand in the preparation of the Budget.

We are satisfied with what we have received, and we are glad that we shall get more.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDUSTHAN,
April 5th, 1911.

107. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 5th April is glad that His Honour

The Calcutta Improvement Bill.

Sir Edward Baker has postponed the consideration of the Calcutta Improvement Bill till the next rainy season. The paper supports the speakers at the Town Hall meeting held on Friday last and says that there are still many highly objectionable clauses in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. There is no doubt that many middle class people, who are permanent residents of Calcutta, shall have to leave the town if the Bill in its present form be passed. Thousands of people are overwhelmed with fear lest they should have to leave their homesteads in Calcutta and with tears in their eyes to retire to the suburbs. Will not Government listen to the anxious prayers of the frightened people?

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
April 5th, 1911.

108. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the

The Calcutta Improvement Bill.

6th April says that many of the clauses in the Calcutta Improvement Bill, even as amended by the Select Committee, are calculated to cause inconvenience to the residents of the city. The paper is glad that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has postponed the consideration of the Bill for the present.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

109. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says that the postpone-

Ibid.

ment of the Calcutta Improvement Bill to the July Session of the Bengal Legislative Council has given universal satisfaction. But there is no ground for thinking that the cause for anxiety on the part of the inhabitants of Calcutta has, on this account, been removed. The idea expressed by some of the Anglo-Indian newspapers in the city that the Town Hall meeting against the Bill was the work of interested landowners only, is thoroughly mistaken, for, all classes of people in the city are interested in the Bill. The writer approves of all the five resolutions that were passed in the meeting against certain provisions of the Bill. As regards the second resolution the writer says that great hardship will be caused to middle-class householders unless they are given proper prices and compensation for buildings acquired from them. As regards the fifth resolution, it is said that the municipality ought to contribute something to the funds of the Improvement Trust. But the amount of this contribution ought not to be such as to prove oppressive to ratepayers. It is the extremely insanitary condition of Bengal villages which makes people flock to Calcutta; the sanitation of the villages surrounding the city should therefore be improved before efforts are made to improve the city itself. In conclusion, the writer fears lest the improvement scheme should be a source of oppression to poor and middle-class people. It is, however, hoped that the authorities will make adequate provisions for guarding their interest and saving them from trouble.

MUHAMMADI,
April 7th, 1911.

110. Referring to the Calcutta Improvement Bill, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes:—

Ibid.

One's body trembles and one is filled with terror to read some of the provisions of the Bill. If it is the intention of

the Municipality to dispossess the general public of all that they possess, it may do so in a straightforward manner without having recourse to the roundabout method of framing laws for the purpose. If the authorities intend not to allow the natives to live any longer in a "heaven" like Calcutta, they could have plainly said so. We are at a loss to understand what necessity there is of injuring the people in this way. We are particularly anxious for the Muhammadans of Calcutta to whom the passing of the Bill would mean a serious harm, which can never be expected to be made good by any means whatever. When we recollect the smiling face of our Lieutenant-Governor and His Honour's peaceful and benign disposition, we do not at all feel inclined to believe that the Bill will be passed. It is reported that His Honour is soon going to leave us; we cannot believe, therefore, that he will allow his reputation to be soiled by such a measure on the eve of his departure.

111. Referring to the strictures passed by the *Statesman* on the conduct of the land-owners of Calcutta in connection with the Calcutta Improvement Bill, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says:—

If the proposed improvement of Calcutta can do any good to its poorer inhabitants, the Bill ought not by any means to be opposed. But what good will be done to poor men by demolishing bustis, destroying their houses and causing an enhancement of house-rents in the city? If it is intended really to improve the condition of the city the suburbs ought to be improved first of all, both as regards sanitation and as regards communication, in order to enable the poorer classes at present living in Calcutta to shift to those places and thus save the city from the dangers due to congestion.

112. It has surely been generous on the part of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, writes the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April, to postpone the Calcutta Improvement Bill to the July session of the Bengal Legislative Council, instead of insisting on passing it hurriedly in the current session.

The postponement of the Calcutta Improvement Bill.

113. Referring to a statement made by His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of the Budget debate in the Imperial Legislative Council, to the effect that the Government would have to observe strict economy and caution in the matter of expenditure, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 5th April writes:—

The Viceroy on Indian expenditure.

We are glad to listen to the statement made by the Viceroy. It is no doubt highly desirable that the revenues of this poor country should be expended after mature consideration. During the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, the financial condition of the Government of India was very good for a succession of years, and if His Lordship had spent money only where it was absolutely needed and thereby effected savings for future emergency, and if he had not incurred unnecessary expenses by partitioning Bengal, and holding a costly Durbar at Delhi for pomp and show, his successor in the Viceroyalty as well as successive Finance Members would not have been troubled for want of money.

Much benefit may be done to this country, where agriculture forms the chief source of wealth, if as much money at least as is spent on railways be expended on the opening of canals and the digging of tanks and *beels*. It is not necessary to remind our liberal-minded rulers of the supreme necessity of curtailing expenditure in certain directions and increasing it in others.

We hope that the desirable spread of primary education, the improvement of sanitation for saving the people from the clutches of various diseases such as plague, malaria, cholera and small-pox, and other necessary reforms will be effected during the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge. We believe that our hopes will not be disappointed.

114. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April speaks highly of Lord Hardinge's talent and ability as a far-sighted statesman, and says that he has by a few month's rule in India falsified the fears of those who thought that, however great he might be in the diplomatic field, he would not be a good administrator. His

Lord Hardinge's Budget speech.

BASUMATI,
April 8th, 1911.

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1911.

HINDUSTHAN,
April 5th, 1911.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

calmness, insight and mental capacity, continues the writer, have reassured us, and we feel that he is an official who sees with his own eyes, a patient man of work and a kind and sympathetic ruler. The speech he has delivered at the close of the Budget debate in his Council sets forth his administrative policy and talent. Everyone in the country feels that while the administration of the country is becoming too heavily expensive it is impossible to levy new taxes for its proper working. We have, therefore, been reassured and delighted to hear that His Excellency has set his mind on economy.

His Excellency's Budget speech, moreover, proves that the present condition of the country has neither raised high hopes in his mind nor filled it with despondency. He has coolly discussed all questions relating to public revenue, and held before all a true picture of the state of affairs in the country. A very refreshing feature of the speech is that His Excellency has not been led lightly to talk of sedition and anarchism in it. He has paid no heed to the efforts of the Anglo-Indian Press to lay the blame of anarchism entirely on the shoulders of the Hindu educated community. He saw the condition of students' messes in Calcutta with his own eyes and has sanctioned 14 lakhs of rupees for their improvement. Considered from every point of view His Excellency's conduct has been one of coolness and consideration. It bespeaks an equal care for all classes of his subjects and a total disregard for the campaign of calumny which the Anglo-Indian Press is untiringly leading against the educated Hindu community. In one thing only we disagree from His Excellency, and that is the charge of impatience he has brought against the non-official Hindu Members of his Council. His remarks on this point are no doubt replete with his natural calmness, and sympathetic and courteous, but we do not think that they are quite just. In other countries troubles like famine and plague incite people to commit riots and plunder. But such impatience is against the nature of Indians. But still it cannot be expected that when the suffering becomes intent they will retain a perfect equanimity of mind and deal coolly with the question of the financial credit of the Government. They ought not to be charged with impatience if under such circumstances they cry at the door of the Government for spread of education and improvement of sanitation.

BIR BHARAT,
April 9th, 1911.

115. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 9th April is of opinion that the Marriage Bill of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu is calculated to seriously injure the

The Marriage Bill.

Hindu society and create many difficulties while giving no special advantages to those who do freely whatever they like.

The Pratiloma system of intermarriage (*i.e.*, marriage of a girl of a higher caste with a man of a lower caste) was never in vogue in India and even the Anuloma system (*i.e.*, marriage between a girl of a lower caste and a man of a higher caste) was prevalent among the lowest castes.

The Hindus, says the paper, are deadly against intermarriage between different castes and consequently they view with contempt the Bill introduced by Mr. Basu.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1911.

116. Referring to the introduction of free primary education in the Cochin State, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th April says:—

Free education in the Cochin State.

How long will the British Government lag behind? Education in British India will receive a great impetus if the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill is passed.

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1911.

117. Referring to the establishment of a training school for teachers in the Baroda State and to the speech which the Gaekwar delivered on the occasion of opening the school, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th April says:—

The Gaekwar is an ideal ruler. He realises the duties of a ruler and tries his best to improve the condition of his subjects.

BASUMATI,
April 8th, 1911.

118. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 8th April learns from the *Tribune* of Lahore that Mr. French, the Resident of Karpurthala, has issued an order to the effect that all inhabitants of the State should salute him by kneeling down and touching their foreheads, and says that the Resident considers himself the lord of the State. The height of his present position has made him lose the balance of his mind. No intelligent person will deny that such a man ought not to be retained in a high post. It is hoped that Lord Hardinge will bring the weak-minded Resident to his senses.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLES.

BARA BAZAR GAZETTE,
April 8th, 1911.

119. The *Bara Bazar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 8th April is very grateful to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the help which His Honour has given to two zamindars in the district of Montgomery in order to establish a farm with the object of turning out cattle of good breed which is so essential in an agricultural country like India. The paper says that His Honour has set a good example and the Indians will long cherish the memory of his generosity in this matter.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAKSHMI,
October, 1910.

120. The *Lakshmi* [Gaya] for October 1910 notices with regret the omission of Hindi on the new currency notes and asks why the Government is so unkind to poor Hindi which has superior claims to any other vernacular by the virtue of its being spoken over a very large area and by a vast majority of the people.

HITVARTA,
April 6th, 1911.

121. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 6th April refers to the advantages of the issue of universal currency notes of a hundred rupees each as notified in the *India Gazette* and requests the Government not to deny a place to Hindi and Nagari on the new notes to be issued.

AL PANCH,
Mar. 24th, 1911.

122. In a rambling note the *Al Panch* [Bankipur] of the 24th March criticises the inadequacy of the punishment awarded by the Courts in sedition and other cases which therefore fail to have any deterrent effect. Noticing the Dalhousie Square Bomb case the paper regrets the activity of the wirepullers who make dupes of young boys through whom they carry on their nefarious deeds which are said to be the outcome of the determination of the Bengalis to have the Partition of Bengal annulled and also the inability of Government to catch hold of these wirepullers and have them adequately punished. The hostile attitude of the Bengalis towards the partition of Bengal is dictated by a policy of self-interest which has received a rude shock by the partition inasmuch as three out of eight of the appointments of Deputy Magistrates are this year going to be given to the Mussalmans. The genuineness of the agitation against the Moslem University is denied and is attributed to a Moslem convert who has adopted the Muhammadan faith for a piece of bread only.

AL PANCH,
Mar. 31st, 1911.

12. In a similar note the same paper is astonished to find the accused in the above Bomb case defended by a pleader which clearly shows that gentlemen of legal profession standing for the defence of such offenders have their sympathy with the anarchists who are no doubt supplied by some of them with deadly weapons for which the former hold a license. Here the paper justifies the Government circular about the census of arms which would affect both the guilty and innocent alike. Sympathy is expressed for the police which finds itself in difficulty in way of prosecution for conducting oppression on offenders and is therefore afraid of doing their duties well in detecting crime. The law which requires eye witnesses to prove theft and house-breaking is criticised as deterring police officers in arresting men whom they believe to be offenders. The Muhammadans are faithful subjects

of the Government and are ready to risk everything to help them but the Government offices are almost without them as if all the posts in them are meant for the Bengalis. Such is the treatment with the Mussalmans who are said to be the pets of the Government. The only solution of the whole difficulty lies, says the paper, in cancelling the partition of Bengal and appointing a Bengali as Lieutenant-Governor of either Bengal, for to this end the energy of the Bengali is directed.

JASOHAR,
April 1st, 1911.

124. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 1st April has the following:—

India's obligation to contribute towards the increase of England's naval charges.

Because other countries are strengthening their naval power, England, to safeguard herself, has also to do so. Even India, poor though she is, has to spend a large amount of money for military expenses. It can easily be imagined what will be her misery if she has to contribute towards the increasing of England's naval power, while necessary works at home cannot be performed for want of money. It will be good if the rich English nation kindly exonerate the Indians from the burden of such contribution.

BANGARATNA,
April 3rd, 1911.

125. Referring to the sale, for a week, of only indigenous articles in

Sale of indigenous articles in London.

London, which began on Monday last, the *Bangaratna* [Krishnagar] of the 3rd April says that people of all countries have a liking for goods made in their own countries. When will the Indians learn this?

BANGARATNA,
April 3rd, 1911.

126. The seeds of discontent, says the *Bangaratna* [Krishnagar] of the 3rd April, which some self-sufficient persons posing themselves as leaders of the people had been

British Empire in India.

sowing into the fertile minds of the youths of this country by inviting them to political meetings, germinated under the indifference of the authorities and grew up into big poison trees. After the Partition of Bengal and the awakening of the boycott and the *swadeshi* spirit, these trees began to bear their pernicious fruits. This is known as the Bomb outrage.

If it is the object of these few one-sided young men to deliver their native land by having recourse to such violent methods, then it must be admitted that theirs has been an untimely awakening and that they are not acting wisely by adopting this suicidal policy. If they are actuated by a feeling of hatred towards the English, then by their acts they will injure only themselves. For time favours the English and no human power will be able to injure them.

We are entirely dependent on the English, we cannot do without them. We are fit only for clerical work. It is a great sin no doubt even to think of going against those very Englishmen whose feet we lick in order to obtain employment.

NAYAK,
April 5th, 1911.

127. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th April says that Hindus and Mussalmans, rich people and poor people, in fact, all classes of people ought to have been represented in equal strength in the Royal Reception Committee formed in Calcutta.

The Calcutta Royal Reception Committee.

HINDUSTHAN,
April 5th, 1911.

128. Referring to the resolution adopted at the Town Hall meeting to

Representation of all classes of the people in the Royal Reception Committee.

form a Reception Committee to welcome the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on the occasion of the visit of Their Majesties to Calcutta, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 5th April says:—

Persons of all classes and ages in the Metropolis are filled with unbounded joy at the auspicious news of the visit of the Emperor himself with his royal consort to this city. So, it is only proper that representatives of all classes of the people should take part in the royal reception. Our firm conviction is that our liberal-minded Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Edward Baker, will make such an arrangement.

NAYAK,
April 6th, 1911.

129. Referring to the constitution, to which the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*

The Royal Reception Committee in Calcutta.

has taken exception, of the Committee which has been formed to make arrangements for receiving the Emperor and Empress in Calcutta, the *Nayak*

[Calcutta] of the 6th April says:—

There ought to exist no faction or jealousy in a matter concerning the worship of the Sovereign. That the Emperor and Empress will come to

Calcutta ought in itself to be considered by all of us as a favour of fortune. What has a loyal subject to do with self-respect or loss of it in such a matter?

130. Referring to the meeting at the Town Hall to arrange for the reception of Their Majesties, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 6th

Meeting for making arrangements for the Royal reception.

April says :—

This reception of the Emperor and the Empress and a look at Their Majesties will have the effect of strengthening the feeling of loyalty in the hearts of the people a thousand times more than what will be effected by preaching loyalty in newspapers started by Government at a cost of lakhs of rupees. Proper arrangements ought therefore be made to enable representatives of the people from all parts of Bengal to take part in the Royal Reception. But from the manner in which the Town Hall meeting was convened and the way in which only a few rich men were entrusted with the change of reception, it is feared that the people will not be able to take part in it with all their heart.

131. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says that Sir Edward

Arrangements for the Royal Reception in Bengal.

Baker ought not to have been made President of the meeting recently convened in the Calcutta Town Hall for making arrangements for receiving

the Emperor and the Empress in the city. The reception will be accorded spontaneously by the people and ought not to have an official touch in it; for, in that case, men may say that the officials had a hand in it. Besides this, now that Bengal has been partitioned and has two Lieutenant-Governors of equal status and position, the election of one of them, Sir Edward Baker, as President has surely wounded the feelings of the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal over whom Sir Lancelot Hare rules.

The President of the Royal Reception Committee has not also been well chosen. In rank, position and heredity the Nawab of Murshidabad is a much fitter person for the Presidentship than the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan.

132. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th April has the following :—

"The reception of the Emperor."

It is certainly a matter of pride to Calcutta that King George and Queen Mary will visit the city. But there is some trouble about as to the

manner in which they are to be received and as to who are to take the leading part in that reception.

We are not in touch with Rajas and Maharajas, we are not of the class of toadies or *darbaris*, we are only loyal subjects. For 3 or 4 generations now the presence of Royalty has been denied to us, no Emperor has made an auspicious visit to India. To see the King and to do him worship—this is what we heartily desire. The ruling body, including the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commissioner of Police can assist us in fulfilling this desire of ours. We do not want to go out to see the King in dread of the sergeant's whip, receiving thrusts from the police. If we are to be pressed between rows of the carriages of the great folk and pushed and driven by the *Chopdars*, we are not prepared to go out and acquire the merit of seeing our King. We want steps to be taken so that we can go and see our King and Queen without any anxiety, with our hearts full of joy and make our offerings of reverential attachment to them in person. Before God every one has the right of audience and in His eyes, Brahman and Sudra are all equal. The ruler on this earth is supposed to possess a share of the might of the Ruler of the Universe, and he too has therefore to act as God acts, to offer shelter to high and low alike under the cool shade of his throne; that is why Ram Chandra offered Guha Chandal his lap, why Srikrishna at Dwarka treated the Yavans, etc., on the same plane as the Yadavs. Indeed even now in Udaipur, Jaipur, Hyderabad, and Mysore, high and low, all alike, have the right of entry into the sovereign's *darbar*.

This is our ideal of a king. And with this ideal in our hearts, we wish to have a sight of our King. Government is bound to gratify this aspiration of ours. This Reception Committee with its muster of rich and titled men and their mutual jealousies, is all a humbug—so much racing for titles. The public at large have nothing to do at all with these preparations,—the men who pose as leaders in these organizations are quite out of touch with the masses—they make no effort whatever to gratify the pet desires of the people.

THE SRI-SRI
VISHNU PRIYA-O-
ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
April 6th 1911.

BASUMATI.
April 8th, 1911.

NAYAK.
April 12th, 1911.

Indeed, preparations on these lines do not call forth the real loyalty of the people, do not make the people fill the horizon with their ringing cries of cheer. And yet the Anglo-Indian papers talk of the people of the country organizing these Receptions. Who are the people of the country then? Is the Maharaja of Burdwan or the Maharaja Tagore of Naptepara to be understood by that term? Do they mix with the people of the country, listen to what they say? It may be that these men are loyal. To that we shall reply by saying that had we been the Maharaja of Burdwan or the Maharaja Tagore of Naptepara we should be a crore of times more loyal. We cannot afford to eat (our fill) or to dress gaudily, we are, so to say, pressed down flat by the policeman's thrusts, by the richman's neglect, and by the saheb's frowns. Nevertheless when the name of the King is mentioned in our hearing, when we hear that the King will come—we seem to be filled with enthusiasm to the bursting point, so to speak. It fills our lack-lustre eyes with a glow—from those eyes tears of reverence flow down our wan cheeks. Then ringing cheers for His Majesty, issuing out of these quaking bodies of ours, frail from many diseases, go up to the feet of Almighty God. A King's prosperity consists in his subjects being well-supplied with food, his throne rests on the assemblage of the crores of heads of his subjects. In the people's strength lies the King's strength and in their happiness his happiness. The people will therefore roll themselves on the streets on the occasion of the King's auspicious arrival. And yet there is a controversy pending as to whether the Maharaja of Burdwan or the Nawab of Murshidabad is to act as priest at this function of doing worship to Royalty. Alas for loyalty!

The "Babus" have decided that there is to be an "Oriental pageant" in connection with the King's reception. We do not understand what this means. Have you ever seen an "Oriental pageant"? Will you be able to constitute a gathering such as that associated with the name of Maidanab? Will you be able like Shah Jehan to put up camps made of Kashmir shawls or make roads covered with Rampuri velvet? Will you be able to reproduce those circular fountains, those tanks of *Keora* (a scent), those rows of young women, those rows of lamps burning incense, those candles of camphor, those hillocks of butter, those seas of condensed milk? Where will you get now those flowers of pearl dangling from trees of gold? Who has got the money to get them either? Will you be able, after this, to feed crores of poor people? They are in fact likely more to get thrashed than fed. The Maharaja Nanda Kumar took steps to feed a lakh of Brahmans together and as his arrangements were faulty he came in for a good deal of abuse. And you have repeated the pranks of Nanda Kumar on all the occasions since the death of Queen Victoria on which you have attempted to feed the poor.

Can anything be imagined more to be a cause of joy than this, that the one undisputed Sovereign at whose feet all India from Bhamo to Seistan grovels, should visit Calcutta with his consort? Do not put up a *tamasha* on the occasion of such a visit, do not indulge in childish dancings and pranks. It deserves worship and respect. Do not gamble for a title on such an occasion. Take steps so that all sections of the population, irrespective of religion and social rank, may participate equally in doing His Majesty worship. Then will you earn the blessings of the country. Do not lose this auspicious opportunity of making the King's acquaintance.

133. Referring to the expenses to be incurred by the Government as well as the Native Princes in connection with the proposed Royal visit to India, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes:—

Expenses of the Royal visit to India.

Much money belonging to this country will be spent in connection with the Delhi Durbar, but there can be no gainsaying the fact that in return for it a strong wave of loyal feeling will be raised throughout the whole of India, the result of which will be beneficial both to the rulers and the ruled. On the other hand, such huge expenditure of money makes us uneasy, when we consider that the spread of education, improvement of sanitation and similar other beneficial measures cannot be carried out for want of money. We consider the visit of the Emperor as an auspicious event. No country in the world except India considers the Sovereign as the representative of God. The Indians consider the King as the fountainhead of all good

SAMAY.
April 7th, 1911.

things; it is therefore to be believed that His Majesty's visit will remove all evils and all unrest. The fact that education has not spread all over India is an evil, which, it is hoped through God's grace, will disappear on the visit of our August Emperor George V.

134. Referring to the refusal of the Dublin Corporation to present an address of welcome to the King and Queen on the occasion of Their Majesties' intended visit to Ireland, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th April

The Dublin Corporation and Their Majesties' visit to Ireland.

NAYAK,
April 6th, 1911.

says:—

We Hindus are a race of loyal people. Even those amongst us on whom there is the stigma of sedition cannot do anything so ungentleman-like and discourteous.

135. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 8th April contrasts the loyalty of the Indians and the Irish in these terms:—

Loyalty of India and Ireland contrasted.

The Indians are impatient for the opportunity to see their King-Emperor while the Dublin Corporation has refused to vote an address of welcome to His Majesty.

Will this, asks the paper, open the eyes of those who charge the Indians with sedition?

136. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says that on every occasion

The general public and the Royal Reception.

when the country was visited by the Princes of Wales, the general public had gathered in large numbers only to see the fun, and that the poor people were given no opportunity at all of paying their respects to Royalty. This time also the Rajas and Maharajas only will move round the Emperor like pigeons strutting and displaying their wings, while the ordinary people will gather in crowds and see the fun from a distance, and will receive blows from the police. Will there be anything else? The paper concludes:—

Those who want to make us loyal do not even give us an opportunity of paying our respects to Royalty.

137. Referring to the suggestion made by Mr. W. T. Stead, Editor of

Mr. Stead on cow-killing in India.

The Review of Reviews, that, as in order to please his Muhammadan subjects His Majesty has not allowed the Coronation Durbar at Delhi to be held on the days of the Mohurram, steps should be taken to please the Hindu subjects as well by forbidding the slaughter of cows in India during His Majesty's stay in the country, and by passing an order that after his departure such slaughters should be regulated by the rules laid down by Akbar, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes:—

The suggestion is an evidence of Mr. Stead's deep sympathy for the Hindus. It is hoped that our glorious Emperor George V will bind his Hindu subjects by ties of eternal gratitude by passing an order for the carrying out of this suggestion. As the Hindus are always loyal, and as their religious susceptibilities are greatly hurt by the slaughter of cows, any order passed by the Emperor forbidding at least for some time this practice will be looked upon with veneration by every Hindu from one end of the country to the other as a message from God. May God grant long life to our Emperor.

128. Referring to the suggestion made by Mr. Stead in *The Review of*

The *Review of Reviews* and the discontinuance of cow-killing during the Royal visit in India

Reviews that the slaughter of cows should be stopped in India during the stay there of Their Majesties, and that, after their departure, the regulations made by Akbar to restrain cow-killing should be in force in India, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th April says that the suggestion is exactly what a Hindu would have made, and that it is one of the proofs of Hindu ideas prevailing in the western countries.

139. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 8th April quotes a paragraph from

Mr. Stead's suggestion about cow-killing during the King's visit.

The Review of Reviews, in which Mr. Stead urges the necessity of making the Coronation of the King at Delhi memorable to the Hindus "by forbidding all killing of cattle during His Majesty's stay in the country and by promising that after his departure the cattle-killing regulations of the great Akbar shall be strictly followed," and says:—If His Majesty can make arrangements for carrying out the suggestion of Mr. Stead he will earn the

BIHAR BANDHU,
April 8th, 1911.

NAYAK,
April 8th, 1911.

SAMAY,
April 7th, 1911.

NAYAK,
April 7th, 1911.

BASUMATI,
April 8th, 1911.

love and respect of all Indians from the crowned prince to the labourer in the street, and make his name immortal in India like that of Emperor Akbar. We do not, however, think that it will be possible to carry out the suggestion.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 16th, 1911.

140. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April says that Mr. Stead's proposal of stopping cow-slaughter in

India during His Majesty's stay and of making some rules similar to those passed by Akbar to be observed afterwards, if given effect to, will give joy to the rich and the poor alike at the occasion of the coming Durbar.

NAYAK,
April 12th, 1911.

141. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th April refers to rumours which are abroad that the King on the occasion of his visit

here will rescind the Partition and release political prisoners and give Local Self-Government a fillip. It is rumours like these which strengthen loyalty and not the *Sulabh Samachar*.

NAYAK,
April 6th, 1911.

142. The life and character of the Indian subjects of the English people, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th April, are so thoroughly moulded and fashioned according to

the ideals of English education, English civilisation and English mode of living that their very existence depends on the existence of British rule in the country. It is for this reason that we say that the so-called revolution and anarchism in India are not really what they are supposed to be, but merely fruits of the desire of Indians to imitate Europeans. The air of freedom of speech which British rule brought us after seven hundred years of dumb servility under the Musalmans seemed very refreshing, very charming to us. In fact, it made us lose our bearings and forget our true situation. The consequences are the so-called revolutionism and anarchism, which are like the kicks of a runaway horse. A good horseman pesters not such a horse but tries gently to induce it to return to its stable. It is because Government has after so long come to feel this that it has been able to be generous in the Khulna Gang case? If this air of generosity can be maintained, the recalcitrant horse will soon get into its stable.

The boys who have gone astray, whom the police is constantly pestering and for whose detection and punishment detective police officers have covered the country, these boys are not in reality inimical to the English people or to the Sovereign, for their outward habits and practices are exactly like those of Englishmen. It is because they make Europe their ideal that they have easily imitated Europe's fiendishness and turned anarchists. But it is a mere imitation and no reality. The characters they play are not their own, but what have been imposed on them by you Englishmen. And it is ridiculous to see any man being frightened by the sight of a warrior on the stage. You may say that you are trying to destroy the sham lest it should turn into a reality. But this sham is a sham in right earnest and must come to an end at the end of the play. There is, however, a saying that a mouse can be beaten into a lion, that is to say, if a mouse is treated like a lion, it also behaves like a lion. It is our good fortune that the authorities have after all come to realise this.

Our "patriotism" we have acquired through English education, and this patriotism has created all these revolutionary tenets. Revolutionism may be destroyed, but patriotism never. It is linked with English education, and with the spread of English education it will spread also. A generosity similar to what the Government has shown in the Khulna Gang case requires to be shown in respect of the new Bengali literature which is the outcome of English education. The press-confiscating measure should be withdrawn; for modern Bengali literature is but the step-son of English literature and it is a sin for a father to destroy his step-son.

NAYAK,
April 6th, 1911.

143. A good Civilian, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th April, is

The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Macpherson. retiring on pension. The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Macpherson was a very high-minded and generous official, and an expert in revenue matters. We hear that he was not pulling on well with his superiors. The more the number of kind-hearted Civilians of Mr. Macpherson's type increases, the better for the country as well as for the Administration.

144. Referring to the celebration of the tercentenary of the authorised English translation of the Bible, the *Sanjvani* [Calcutta] of the 6th April remarks:—

The Bible brought the message of peace to the world. The purpose of the Bible is not however served by establishing peace amongst the white races only. The Bible does not say that injustice should be done to the black races.

145. The real cause of the import of gold in very large quantities in the last year as well as the first quarter of the present year is, in the opinion of the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 6th April, the transfer of the trade of the country from the hands of petty merchants into those of large companies which transact their business in lump sums and not the increasing prosperity of India as urged in some quarters.

146. Below is an open letter addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy by the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] and published in its issue of the 6th April:—

An evil custom.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

(1) That Puri (in Orissa) is a very important place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. Some Hindus, whose zeal for religion blinds their sense of right and wrong, dedicate to the temple of Puri their young girls of tender age who are then called Deva-dasis (God's maid-servants).

(2) That these girls on attaining age live corrupt and immoral lives and thus the evil custom is a stigma on the benign rule of the British Government.

(3) That it has been to wash off such stigma that the Government has stopped the dedication of Murlis in Bombay and has abolished the custom of Sati.

(4) That in the second number of the current volume we addressed an open letter to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal but we are sorry to say that we have been given no hearing. We now prefer this appeal.

(5) That the innocent girls are beloved daughters of the Government and it is an important duty of the latter to protect their honour and chastity, and to severely punish those Hindus who disgrace the sanctity of the Aryan race by following the evil custom which is opposed to all the Hindu shastras.

(6) That if these vile people escape from the powerful hands of the present Government which is liberal, just and enemy to the wicked and if the repeated appeals of the public go unheeded, we do not know what other means we have at our disposal to adopt in order to get rid of them.

(7) That not even the most orthodox of the Hindu journals opposed our previous appeal (to the Lieutenant-Governor). One journal was of opinion that we need not trouble the Government in this matter but should ourselves root out the evil. It did, however, nothing practical.

(8) That let the Government issue a notification that either the Hindus should abolish the custom within three months and get the Deva-dasis married or the Government would take steps similar to those adopted in Bombay, and it will be convinced that those who say that they need not trouble the Government but should themselves root out the evil are not capable of doing anything, they simply help in retaining the evil for a longer period.

(9) That we have inquired into this matter twice through our own representative and now propose to draw up soon a report after personally seeing the things on the spot. But an ordinary man in doing this work cannot have the facilities which the Government have. We request therefore the Government that a report in this matter be called from the Magistrate of Puri.

(10) In conclusion we beg from the Government in the name of good morals, the Veda, the Quran, the Puranas, and the Bible that as has been done in Bombay, recourse may be had soon to legislation in order to abolish the evil custom.

(11) The humble writer of this may be pardoned for the boldness and liberty he has taken and be directed to do what lies in his power in this connection.

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1911.

HITVARTA,
April 6th, 1911.

*SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA*,
April 6th, 1911.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1911.

147. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April supports the opinion of Dr. Simpson that the first duty of the British Government as regards suppression of plague is towards India instead of towards China. India has a greater claim to the compassion of the English people than China. Will the authorities in England heed Dr. Simpson's advice?

MITHILA MIHIR,
April 8th, 1911.

148. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 8th April points out how the present is a golden opportunity for the Indians to form a nation based on the love of their country as it cannot be founded on any other ground such as race, creed, etc. What the Indians have to do is to follow the footsteps of their rulers by imitating their virtues only and not denationalize themselves by adopting their mode of living such as dress, food, etc., which is not suited to this country.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA,
April 1st, 1911.

149. Referring to the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, as recently passed, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 1st April does not approve of the action of the Government of India in placing this measure permanently on the Statute-book of the country. In the opinion of the writer, the people would have placed greater confidence in the Government if this Act had been repealed.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 30th, 1911.

150. A correspondent of the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 30th March gives a graphic picture of the sufferings of the people of the Balasore town from water-difficulty and prays to the Government as well as to the District Magistrate of Balasore to take proper steps in the matter by way of removing those sufferings.

UTKALDIPIKA,
April 1st, 1911.

151. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 1st April strongly supports the proposal made by one of its correspondents for converting the *kutch* road leading through Nampo and Kamarda to the canal near Balagram in Uttar Jallasore into a metalled one. The writer states that this road is an important one on which a good deal of traffic is carried on throughout the year.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;
The 15th April 1911.

ON

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 15th April 1911.

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee"	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Musaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Masumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Bai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Brojendra Nath Ghose	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	500
13	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32	3,000

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	REMARKS.
1	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	(See above)	Defunct.
2	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Weekly	(Ditto)	Ditto.
3	"National Daily"	Ditto	Daily	(Ditto)	Ditto.
4 ^a	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha	2,000 (circulation).
5	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Ditto	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41 (Editor since 1st November 1910).	500

NOTE.—Dealt with by the Bengal Special Department since 1st June 1910.

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I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

426. With regard to the fresh revolt in Albania the *Mussulman* writes:—

MUSULMAN,
7th April 1911.

Revolt in Albania.

"We do not of course know the real cause of the present rebellions in various parts of the Ottoman Empire, but it is more or less apparent that some secret agency is fomenting a spirit of hostility in the subjects of the Turkish Government. Yemen is in arms against Turkey and Albania has followed in her wake. Nobody knows what more is in store. It is obvious that there is some secret connecting chain between these hostilities in the different parts of the Empire. Whatever may be the cause of this undesirable state of things, the Government of Turkey is bound to deal with these open rebellions with a strong hand. If, unfortunately, Turkey has to do anything inconsistent with the dictates of humanity, the European concert will come forward to denounce her in unmeasured terms. It is, we think, the duty of the European powers to see that such contingencies may not arise. If efforts are made by them, we trust peace may be restored without unnecessary bloodshed."

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

427. In connection with the house searches conducted by the police at Midnapore the *Bengalee* writes:—"Where so large

BENGALIE,
5th April 1911.

House searches at Midnapore by police.

a percentage of searches prove abortive, there must be something radically faulty in the system.

At any rate the policy needs substantial modifications. The man whose house is searched is generally humiliated in the eyes of the public. And this humiliation means a good deal more than the official or semi-official journals seem to know or care to admit."

428. Referring to the conduct of the police in connection with the Natore murder case, the *Bengalee* writes:—"The matter

BENGALIE,
6th April 1911.

Natore murder case.

certainly calls for a vigorous enquiry. Public

opinion ought to be satisfied that all the authorities can do to get at the truth and to punish the wrong-doers, if any, has been done. No mere departmental enquiry will, we fear, serve this purpose."

429. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Mr. W. S. Irwin, Manager,

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
10th April 1911.

Mr. W. S. Irwin, Manager,
Motihari Concern.

Motihari Concern, has, in a letter headed 'Police Practice in Behar' which was published in the

Pioneer of the 8th instant, described the hard lot of the Madhubani Raj Kumar Babu Bishen Pragash Narain Singh, 'the only large zamindar and landholder outside the Bettiah Raj.' And to whom does he owe his troubles? To the extraordinary action of the police. The writer speaks of the case against the superior servants of the Babu being 'fabricated at the thana' surely it is a grave allegation against the police. Neither is the allegation against Mr. J. H. E. Garrett, late Magistrate of the district, less serious, for, according to the writer, if the police acted in this extraordinary manner it is because they came to know that the Babu was 'under a cloud.' Mr. Irwin says that if he has taken up the cause of the Madhubani Raj Kumar, it is because the treatment accorded to him makes 'the blood of any white man boil.' And yet matters have come to this pass that the aggrieved party has not the courage to come forward and air his grievances."

430. On this subject the *Bengalee* writes:—"We have received various

BENGALIE,
6th April 1911.

Undesirable attention by Police.

complaints from persons who are working for the depressed classes as well as from members of these classes, who are trying in any way, either by themselves, or in combination with others, to improve their social status, that they are being molested by marked and undesirable attention on the part of persons who are strongly

suspected of being connected with the Criminal Intelligence Department. The unfortunate workers are not only persistently dogged and shadowed, but many are bullied and threatened; sometimes traps are laid and all the devices of *Agents Provocateurs* are tried. If this goes on in Calcutta, the state of things in the mufassil can well be imagined. It would be disastrous if the idea were to gain ground that Hindus trying to improve their social condition are to be hunted down by the police. We earnestly request the authorities to remedy this state of things, which, we are convinced, must exist without their knowledge."

INDIAN ECHO,
7th April 1911.

431. Referring to section 161 of Criminal Procedure Code of 1898, the *Indian Echo* writes:—"As a rule, the statements referred to above are recorded by the police behind

Police statements. the back of the accused who is always kept in the dark as to what a particular witness examined by the police has said against or for him. If any of the witnesses has said anything in his favour, he has no means of knowing it, nor can he be sure that the statements of the witnesses have been correctly and honestly recorded by the police, in one word the accused is kept wholly ignorant as to what is being done by the police in collecting evidence against him."

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
5th April 1911.

432. On the subject of the proposal to appoint Honorary Magistrates to the Small Cause Court, the *Hindu Patriot* writes:—"We can assure the Government that willing, honest, energetic and educated men of respectable position will not be wanting to fill up the position of Honorary Judges. We hope the Government will consider the matter seriously and accept the suggestion."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
6th April 1911.

433. The *Indian Empire* writes:—"It is not the High Court alone in which there are arrears. The same complaint is also being heard in respect of the Small Cause Court; and it is all the greater pity that this is so. However, we are glad to know that the High Court has extended to the Small Cause Court certain rules of procedure which might result in effecting some relief."

(h)—General.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
6th April 1911.

434. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Our Emperor and Empress are coming out to India, not for mere sight-seeing. The Oriental people of India must, of course, expect some grant from them. If it cannot be charity wide enough to embrace all needy men and women, it should at least be of a character to commend itself to all. Would the Finance Minister allow any remission of taxes? That would be an equally fitting way of celebrating the Royal visit. But even if this be not practicable, let us hope there would be some concession worthy of the Sovereigns themselves and worthy of this occasion too—in which, again, all their subjects may share, each according to his position."

BENGALUR,
6th April 1911.

435. The *Bengalee* thinks it undesirable that the second hand fittings of the Allahabad Exhibition should be sold to Government for use in the Delhi Darbar.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
7th April 1911.

436. While failing to approve thoroughly of the Committee formed to receive their Majesties in Calcutta, the *Hindu Patriot* writes:—"What is now wanted is to invite the active co-operation of all classes of His Majesty's subjects in Bengal in making the whole thing successful. It is a matter of very great regret that our public men cannot forget their personalities in any matter of public importance."

437. Reviewing the work of the Supreme Legislative Council for the last session, the *Indian Empire* writes:—"If we have expressed our disappointment at the fate of resolutions as also of protests when offered against any measure of Government, it is to show how the public feel in the matter. Now that we have been given some, however inadequate, share in the administration, now that the Viceroy and Provincial rulers have with one voice admitted the excellence of the tone of the non-official members, their readiness to help the Government and their sober demands, we believe greater attention should be paid to their demands than has been the case heretofore."

INDIAN EMPIRE.
4th April 1911.

438. Referring to the remark of the Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore in the Bengal Council that the Government can get next to no help from the representatives of the people in combating anarchy, the *Bengalee* writes:—"The representatives of the people have done all that lay in their power. They have in season and out of season condemned anarchy and the doings of the anarchists. They have done their best to stimulate the social forces and to array public opinion against lawlessness and crime. Some of them even formed Vigilance Committees to combat anarchism within specified areas. We regret that the Maharaja should have permitted himself to make these observations."

BENGAL.
7th April 1911.

439. Referring to the questions raised in the House of Lords on India and the replies given by Lord Morley the *Bengalee* writes:—"Unless Europeans in India are excessively credulous, and civil servants in confidential privacy excessively given to romancing, the few cases of torture made the subject of legal proceedings or official inquiry represent an infinitesimal portion of the actual offences. The belief is widely held among Englishmen in India that the use of torture by the police to extort confessions is almost universal, though, of course, it is not suggested that English officials inspire or knowingly countenance these practices. Lord Morley, we think, errs in treating the evil as slight in extent, and he exaggerates the rigour with which offenders are punished. There is, too, the case of two officers whose conduct in the Midnapore case was severely handled by the Calcutta High Court, and who were subsequently decorated. Without doubt the administration of India is at this moment more zealous than it has been in attacking the practice of torture, and it must be admitted that the evil is difficult to suppress; but we have certainly not got to the point at which we can deprecate the magnitude of the evil or congratulate ourselves excessively on our energy in grappling with it."

BENGAL.
8th April 1911.

440. Referring to the fact that the separation of Judicial and Executive functions is still under the consideration of Government, the *Bengalee* writes:—"In our own opinion the Government of India is in this matter committing the very serious mistake of allowing itself to be guided by the opinion of the Local Governments who in turn are influenced by the opinion, and we fear also the prejudices, of district officers."

BENGAL.
7th April 1911.

441. The *Bengalee* writes:—"Far wiser and far more effective as a warning and a deterrent would it have been if instead of spreading the net so wide, the Government had contented itself with trying individual offenders for specific crimes. The trial thus conducted would not have exalted them to the position of men seeking to subvert a great Government; it would have branded them as ordinary malefactors and the proceedings would have been far less expensive. It is possible that, in such a case, some of the subsidiary agents of the crime would have escaped, but the result as a deterrent would have been far more effective, and the public would have been spared the excitement, with all its evil consequences, of a prolonged State trial."

BENGAL.
7th April 1911.

442. Referring to the acquittal of the accused in the Khulna Gang case, the *Indian Empire* writes:—"The Government should be congratulated because in view of the enormous expenditure incurred in the prosecution of such cases they have obviated similar risks. We do not know whom to thank specifically for

INDIAN EMPIRE.
4th April 1911.

the dawn of this new policy, but we hope it is Sir Edward Baker and his advisers."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
6th April 1911.

443. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Both the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* are trying to make political capital of the recent dacoity case in Mymensingh. But one,

Mymensingh dacoity case.

with an unprejudiced mind, must say that with the meagre details before them, it is premature to come to a definite conclusion as to whether or not, it is a political case. Even the arrest of a high-caste man does not prove that it is a political crime. All that it proves is that a man belonging to a respectable family has degraded himself so far as to become a despicable robber. But then, is there anything so very extraordinary in the spectacle."

HINDOO PATRIOT.
6th April 1911.

444. In connection with the dacoity and conspiracy cases which have recently taken place the *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—

Recent conspiracy and dacoity cases.

"Culprits having something of a political bias in their unsettled minds cannot be smothered out of existence in these days of civilisation and enlightenment, and if nothing drastic can be done in coping with the evil, the Government is wise in meditating a change in its policy, though it is somewhat late in the day."

MUSALMAN.
7th April 1911.

445. The *Mussalman* expresses great disappointment at the fresh acts of lawlessness so shortly after the clemency shown by Government in the acquittal of the accused in the

Recent dacoity cases.

Khulna Gang case and writes:—"The reports of fresh dacoities after this act of clemency on the part of Government are shocking to the extreme. We do not of course, mean that one or other of the objects of this mercy is incriminated in these new offences, but what we hoped was that it would bring about a great moral effect and deter all educated criminals and their associates from the nefarious course of robberies and dacoities. We only wish the latest dacoities had been committed before the news of the act of clemency reached their perpetrators. It would be deplorable if Government had to repent for this act of uncommon generosity on its part."

INDIAN MIRROR.
9th April 1911.

446. Commenting on the political situation in Bengal the *Indian Mirror* writes as follows:—"What is coming over Bengal?"

Political situation in Bengal.

We doubt very much if, even in the days of the *Thugs*, the state of affairs was as bad as it is at present. At any rate, the new element of *bhadralog* dacoits did not then come into the situation. It is said that the dacoities with which youths of the *bhadralog* classes are identified are political dacoities. After what fell from the Advocate-General in the Khulna case, this view must needs be modified. In that case, the Advocate-General declared that although the approver stated that the ultimate object of the accused was of a revolutionary character, yet the evidence indicated rather that the crimes had been perpetrated for the personal advantage of the criminals. This supposition rather heightens, to our mind, the gravity of the situation. The problem which now confronts both the Government and the people is, how the serious state of lawlessness prevailing in the country, may be effectually combated. The present state of things, therefore, we take it, is due to social and economic causes, as well as to pernicious political teachings. If such is the case, it is necessary that, along with unabated rigour in the suppression of lawlessness, there should be a combined endeavour on the part of the Government and the public leaders to deal with the new social and economic conditions of the country in such a manner that the minds of the young may be diverted into healthy and useful channels."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
8th April 1911.

447. In deprecating the replies of the Government of Madras to the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Kessava Pillai in regard to the case of Private Tubby, the *Amrita*

Case of private Tubby at Madras.

Bazar Patrika writes:—"One cannot but feel disappointed at the attitude of the Government in this respect. One simply wonders how, as the protectors of the person and property of the people, can the Government remain satisfied with the existing Army regulations in the face of what occurred at Hindupur. As to the grants of some compensation to the families of the persons shot dead and wounded, Government cannot do anything more than express deep sympathy, with them! But empty sympathy, even when deep, does no material good to helpless women and children, when deprived of their natural protectors."

448. The *Bengalee* writes:—"The struggle that is being carried on by the Bhumalis in East Bengal to improve their social condition, is an index of the movement that will sooner or later convulse the whole of Hindu Society. Those who have been hitherto accepted as leaders in social matters, whether zamindars or Brahmans are in a sense on their trial. Their attitude and their actions will be more closely scrutinised. There are signs of a general upheaval. Will those who have been hitherto regarded as the natural superiors of the masses, rise to the occasion?"

BENGALER,
9th April 1911.

449. On this subject the *Bengalee* writes:—"Surely it is opposed to the elementary canons of justice and common sense that, while South Africa should have the right to exclude Indians, because South Africa is self-governing, India must have no redress because she is not permitted to govern herself. There cannot be the least doubt that if the people of India had an effective voice in their own affairs, they would long ago have adopted a policy of complete and unqualified retaliation in regard to South Africa. The fact that the people of India have no such voice in their affairs to-day makes it altogether imperative, both upon the Government of India and His Majesty's Government, to do that which a self-governing India would assuredly have done."

BENGALER,
9th April 1911.

450. On the subject of recruitment of Indian labour for South Africa, the *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—"It is only of late, mainly, we believe, because of the heroic struggle in the Transvaal, that India has at last awakened to a sense of pride in her colonists. Had she in the past remembered the true interests of the lower order of the community, they would never have been driven to sell themselves into what is often worse than slavery, because it is rarely so regarded and is therefore condoned. The indenture system is a lasting shame and humiliation to the Motherland. It has existed for the greater part of a century, yet, except in Bengal, it has scarcely been considered on its merits by Indian economists, politicians, sociologists, publicists, ethicists or social reformers. We venture strongly to appeal to our compatriots in India to appreciate, as some of them already do, the fact that the real purpose and nature of our struggle here are much more directed towards the spiritual uplifting of the community than towards its material improvement."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
6th April 1911.

451. The *Bengalee* writes:—"A meeting of the inhabitants of Maheswar-pasha (Khulna) was held at the *Kalibari* on the 6th of April at about 8 A.M. Babu Gopi Mohan Banerji, a Government pensioner, was voted to the chair. The meeting recorded a hearty vote of thanks to the Government for the mercy shown to the accused in the Khulna Gang case by discharging them in spite of the incriminating evidence given against them. Before the dissolution of the meeting, a resolution was passed to the effect that Government be approached with the prayer that the Punitive Police be at once withdrawn from Maheswar-pasha so that the poor inhabitants, many of whom can hardly make two ends meet, may be exempted from further taxation on this account. It is believed that the condition of things in this village has changed for the better, and the people expect that the authorities in future will find no cause of complaint."

BENGALER,
9th April 1911.

452. The *Indian Empire* invites the special attention of the authorities to the question of public health and sanitation in the districts of Nadia and Jessore, as the recent Census figures of these districts show an enormous decrease since the year 1901.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
4th April 1911.

453. In expressing regret that the Commissioner of the Division could not see his way to hold a departmental enquiry into the case of the Syedpur Trust Estate, the *Mussulman* writes:—"Will the community keep silence over the matter and remain inactive? Will not our co-religionists have recourse to every constitutional means to save the estate from its impending fate? Will they not set on foot an agitation to prevail upon the Government to take necessary action without delay? We pause for a reply."

MUSULMAN,
17th April 1911.

III.—LEGISLATION.

BENGALUR,
9th April 1911.

454. Discussing the appointment of a Board in connection with the Calcutta Improvement Bill, the *Bengalee* concludes:—

"The great question now is whether the non-official majority of the Bengal Legislative Council is a real majority, or a sham majority; in other words, whether on issues so vital to popular interests—using those words in their widest possible connotation—as those raised by the Improvement Bill, the non-official Councillors are capable of showing, by the way they vote, that they have a real comprehension of the difference between being a mere non-official and a representative non-official."

INDIAN ECHO,
7th April 1911.

455. The *Indian Echo* writes:—"Now that the Factory Act has been passed, it will be necessary sooner or later to provide a full inspecting staff in order to insure that

its provisions are respected. This will involve a large recurring expenditure and, as the Government of India have already refused to appoint an Inspector-General of Factories, it seems probable that a complete staff will not be sanctioned for a considerable time to come."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BENGALUR,
6th April 1911.

456. On the subject of the appointment of a European Officer as Finance Minister to His Highness the Nizam, the *Bengalee* writes:—"We are quite sure it must be contrary to the policy of the British Government to encourage the employment of European Officers in the Native States."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th April 1911.

457. Referring to the rejection by the Dublin Corporation of the resolution that a loyal address should be presented on the occasion of the King's visit to that city, the

Amrita Bazar Patrika writes:—"The difference in the sentiments of the Irish people and the Indians, evoked by the proposed visit of the King-Emperor to Ireland and India is too marked to be noticed. This being the case, India can very justly claim greater consideration than Ireland at the hands of the English people. But what do we find in practice? Ireland possesses rights and privileges which not only India does not possess, but the possession of a fractional part of which would build the British rule permanently upon the heart of the India people."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
7th April 1911.

458. The *Hindu Patriot* writes:—"The news that the Corporation of Dublin has rejected the proposal of presenting a loyal address to the King when His Majesty visits that city will surely be received with much astonishment in India. The idea of refusing to pay homage to the Crown is repugnant even to extremists in this country. As a matter of fact, none but a few mad enthusiasts ever spoke a word against the Sovereign. What the extremists complain of is the treatment that is accorded to the people of India by the administrators appointed by the Crown; this, every considerate man will admit, has absolutely nothing to do with the personality of the King. The difference between the Indian and Irish subjects of His Majesty will be apparent from the facts that the Capital of Ireland is not going to receive the King with loyal address, while feelings of disappointments have arisen in those cities of India where the King owing to the shortness of time has found it impossible to go to receive the homage of the people. East is always East and will ever remain so unless vices of Western Society degenerate it."

H. C. CUNNINGHAM,

Spl. Asstt. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 15th April 1911.

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